The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Refusal of the Lecompton Majority of the Kansas Committee to receive Testimony.

A Lecompton Meeting to be called in New-York.

The Maryland Contested Seat—The Effective Force of the Navy, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The Kansas Committee of Investigation met again to-night. Every proposition for the reception of testimony outside the official record was voted down—thus perpetuating the concealment and consequences of every fraud perpetrated under the forms of law, no matter how base. A call was adopted for documentary testimony from the Executive Departments, and then the Committee adjourned for a week.

Messrs. SEATING, CORNING and CLARK, say that they will insist upon a thorough investigation. If they maintain this pledge there is no doubt of the ability of the House to appoint a Committee by ballot which will sift the subject thoroughly. It was a knowledge of this, and a desire for time to get absentees here, that induces the Lecompton majority of the Committee to refrain from insisting upon making a report to-morrow.

The Administration have issued orders to their officials at New-York to immediately get up a Lecompton meeting, and manufacture public sentiment in favor of the scheme, to stiffen the back-bones of the New-York recreants. General WARD wishes it understood, however, that he supports Lecompton *con amore*.

I understand, in view of the action of the House, to-day, that the contestant of WINTER DAVIS' seat is likely to abandon the case, as the time in which he can take testimony has about expired.

The House Committee of Investigation relative to the conduct of the late and present Doorkeepers, are frittering away the time in calling witnesses who know nothing, and by some strange accident overlooking those who could prove important facts beyond question. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The majority of the Senate's Committee on Territories have completed an elaborate report. The bill which accompanies it is similar to those heretofore presented on such occasions, and admits Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution.

The House Kansas Committee met to-night. Mr. MORRILL offered a resolution summoning Messrs. WALKER, CALHOUN, STANTON, and HENDERSON for examination, and requiring them to bring all the documents in their possession bearing upon the subject matter of investigation. To this it was objected that the official documents being obtained from the Executive Department, oral testimony might not be necessary. This resolution, together with four or five others looking to the examination of all matters covered by the resolution under which the Committee was appointed was tabled by a vote of eight against seven. A resolution of Mr. ADRAIN instructing the Chairman of the Committee to procure from the State Department the census and registry of votes taken in Kansas, with an amendment by Mr. STEPHENS, "in accordance with law," was passed. The Committee then adjourned to Wednesday next, in order in the meantime to procure the documents called for.

Captain GARDNER has been appointed to the command of the steamship *Colorado*, now fitting out at Norfolk as the flag-ship of the Home Squadron.

Commodore JONES is lying dangerously ill near Washington.

An official statement shows that the effective force of the Navy embraces sixty-two vessels, of all kinds.

XXXVth CONGRESS-- ---First Session

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Mr. FOSTER introduced a resolution calling on the President for further information in reference to the case of PHILO S. SHELTON and Avis Island. Adopted.

Mr. CHANDLER presented the resolutions of the Michigan Legislature in opposition to the admission of any more slave States into Union, and against the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. HOUSTON's resolution presented yesterday relating to the protectorate of Central America and Mexico was taken up.

Mr. WILSON thought it was an extraordinary proposition, and calculated to foster a spirit of fillibusterism, and disgrace us in the eyes of the civilized world.

Mr. HOUSTON stated it was not a proposition to extend our dominions, but simply to benefit our neighbors. He was opposed to fillibusterism, but thought the subject worthy of consideration, especially as other powers have designs on Central America.

Mr. MASON objected to the reference because the Central American States would justly regard such a reference as an indignity. Although weak, they were sovereign independent States, with whom we have treaties, and therefore should be regarded as political equals. He doubted the policy of establishing a protectorate anywhere.

Mr. HALE offered an amendment that: "*Whereas*, a state of colonial dependence is not calculated to illustrate the theory and practice of popular sovereignty and perfect freedom; therefore, the Committee on Foreign Relations are also instructed to inquire with regard to Canada and other British possessions on the American Continent."

Mr. TOOMBS advocated the resolution. He said that the time for action was not distant, and it had better be considered now.

Mr. MASON moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to.

The Army bill was then taken up.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, submitted a substitute—which Mr. WILSON accepted, instead of his own amendment—providing for four thousand volunteers, to serve only during the present troubles. Mr. JOHNSON said that he offered the amendment because he believed that it reflected the views of the Administration. The bill which was reported by the Military Committee did not represent the wishes of the Administration, which had not asked for a permanent increase to the Standing Army. He argued the importance of the reduction of Government expenses. Congress holds the purse-strings, and the dominant party are held responsible for the expenditures. He referred to the subject of polygamy in Utah, but said there was more practical polygamy in New-York City than at Salt Lake,—the difference being that it was tolerated in the latter place by religious belief, but exists in the former in violation of law and the moral sense of the community.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to strike out the fourth section of the original bill, which proposes to change the method of promotions.

Messrs. SEWARD and WILSON favored, and Messrs. POGH and IVERSON opposed the motion.

Without taking action, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The House has passed a resolution in the Maryland contested election case, declaring it inexpedient to grant the prayer of Mr. BROOKS for a Special Committee to take testimony in the case.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation Bill.

Mr. ATKINS made a speech favoring the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. LOVEJOY argued that the conflict is not between the North and the South, but between Freedom and Slavery, and between the principles of liberty and despotism. He said the President and the Jesuit Chief Justice are endeavoring to nationalize Slavery, and are calling the Democracy to the temple of this demon-worship, and the foul and impious averment that certain human beings are property. It was rank and foul treason against God and his anointed.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned

The Indiana Contested Seats—The Administration and Mexican and Central American Affairs—Festivities, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1858.

Congress was not prolific of interest to-day. In the Senate, after further discussion, it was decided to give the Indiana Senators ninety days in which to take the immaterial testimony which they ask to have. In other words, they have been voted into their seats until after the Kansas question shall be disposed of,—for their votes can not be spared with safety when that crisis arrives. The end will probably show that this indulgence is but the prelude to the political ruin of Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH. When the final question is taken upon their title to seats in the Senate, they are sure to be ousted, and so sent back to the Legislature of Indiana for re-indorsement. Their votes upon the Kansas question once secured, they will assuredly find no further support from the great body of Southern Senators; and no sane man can doubt that their votes in support of the Lecompton fraud, and in provocation of the direful consequences which must flow from that measure, will close their political career, at least so far as its future depends upon the suffrages of the Indiana Democracy.

In the course of debate in the House to-day, upon the Baltimore contested election case, Mr. HATCH, of the Buffalo District, pitched into the "Know Nothings" and handled them without gloves. His remarks created a good deal of excitement among the South Americans, some of whom will assuredly be after him with "sharp sticks" ere long. While the gentleman from Buffalo has afforded his numerous German constituents some welcome matter in this speech, it is sincerely to be regretted that he so illogically represents his District in another question of paramount importance. He has thunderbolts for the violence and fraud by which Know-Nothingism in Baltimore places a single Anti-Democrat in the House of Representatives,—but rushes in bad taste to aid in the consummation of a long series of outrage, and violence and fraud in Kansas, by which an entire State is sought to be subjected to the tyranny of a small minority, at the bidding of the Slave power of the South. There is an inconsistency in his position which sadly needs explanation.

It is well known that Mr. BUCHANAN's eyes have been directed towards Mexico frequently since his inauguration,—for one of the points in his foreign policy, as originally marked out by him, is a settlement of the long-standing claims of American citizens against the Mexican Government, the acquisition of another slice of territory, and the arrangement of a commercial treaty which shall open to the United States a very profitable trade with our sister Republic. It was hoped that COMONFORT would be able to sustain himself at the head of affairs,—and that *through* him, one or all of these objects would be obtained. His overthrow, therefore, is looked upon by the Administration as a misfortune. COMONFORT had the courage to make the State superior to the Church in matters of civil government, and if he had manifested a little more boldness and energy at the crisis to which he lately succumbed, it was probably in his power to have obtained from the United States such aid as would have established his Government firmly. To the pernicious, proscriptive, narrow-minded policy of the Church in Mexico is to be attributed much of her decay. With that policy controlling her destinies, and shutting up the enterprise of her people, as it were, within a shell, it was impossible that she should develop her own resources, or attract the sympathy, aid, and coöperation of sister nations. The Church bound her hand and foot, and then fed itself on the life-blood of national prosperity, while cutting it off from all adequate sources of replenishment. COMONFORT saw this, and applied the remedy, but unfortunately did not persist long enough and decisively enough to reap the full reward of his policy.

The late President of Mexico is now in New-Orleans,—and it is supposed that he will visit Washington soon, to give Mr. BUCHANAN a full statement of the condition of affairs in the country from which he fled, and, perhaps, to ascertain what external aid he can reply upon in an effort for his restoration to power. Mr. BUCHANAN sympathizes fully with COMONFORT, because he knows that he is well disposed towards the United States, and that we could treat with him advantageously, if he was firmly seated in the Presidential Chair. It is difficult to see, however, in what way the United States can now render him any substantial aid. Were he actual President of Mexico, we might possibly be induced to give him a few millions in return for a suitable treaty,—but how we are to help a deposed Dictator is quite another affair. It has been suggested that if SANTA ANNA should return to Mexico, and be placed at the head of the Government under the Protectorate of Spain, the United States would not assent. I do not see, however, that we could object in any effectual way, however distasteful to us such an arrangement might be. Possibly the people of the United States would sustain our Government in an appeal to arms for the purpose of applying the Monroe doctrine to the case,—but that is very doubtful. This entire subject is worthy of consideration,—for whenever the Kansas question is disposed of, it is not at all improbable that Mexican and Central American affairs will next engage public attention.

The near approach of Lent has crowed the balls, parties and receptions thick and fast upon each other during the last few days. Last evening was appropriated to no less than five of these social entertainments, each replete with festivity, fun and frolic. The grand ball, at the *National Hotel*, was the crowning event of the season, surpassing even the similar entertainment given a fortnight ago at the same establishment. The magnificent parlors and grand dining saloon of this favorite house were thronged by a company of nearly seven hundred persons—the *élite* of Washington society at this gay and brilliant season. If I did not stand in awe of sundry bright eyes and pouting lips, I might essay an enumeration of the fair ladies who honored the occasion with their smiles. But my battery of compliments is all too light to do justice to more than a tithe of those whose beauty, or more endearing charms of mind and heart would entitle them to "favorable mention." I would like to record the royal elegance with which the wife of an eloquent Kentucky statesman drew around her, as always, a circle of admirers, held by the magic of intellect, no less than of grace. I should say something of a Maryland mother, whose charming daughters look scarcely more youthful:—of the queenly wife of a New-England Senator and his noble-hearted, dark-eyed daughter; of the majestic wife of a retired Naval office, who is seeking justice with a persistency worthy of success; of the vivacious and bewitching wife of one who presides over the distribution of Uncle Samuel's broad acres, and of a brilliant gem from your Fifth-avenue, whose flashing diamonds—bright and beautiful though they be—are less to be admired than the personal and intellectual charms which, for her country's sake, it is hoped, may soon grace a foreign Court, by the side of her accomplished lord. But if I should devote a column to all these, the list would scarcely be begun,—and so in despair I abandon the delightful task.

In dancing I am not *au fait*; but *I do* know that for several long (no—unaccountably *short*) hours, everybody was deliciously and joyously mixed up with everybody else in the graceful mysteries of *Les Lanciers*, *Polkas*, *Redowas* and *Quadrilles*, stepping, turning, marching and tripping to the strains of merry music, until the band sounded the welcome signal for supper. At this summons the company marched into an adjoining saloon, where the tables were spread with an elegant and bountiful repast, as creditable to the *cuisine* of the venerable National, as it was grateful and refreshing to the pleasure-wearied guests. Supper over, all returned to the dancing saloon, where the giddy whirl was resumed and kept up with spirit until nearly 4 o'clock. In the name of the ladies of the National, permit me to thank its liberal proprietors for an entertainment which will long be the theme of conversation with those who participated in its gayeties, as it well deserves to be.

Your correspondent has patiently submitted to several and sundry pokes in the ribs, during the last day or two, visited upon him by good-natured friends who manifested a good deal of anxiety to know how he came to describe and moralize upon an execution which never came off. Upon inquiring the point of the joke, I learned at last that the Alexandria *Sentinel* had accused the Washington correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES of having published a "fancy sketch" story about the execution of a negro woman at Alexandria, who has been condemned to death for the murder of her mistress, but whose day of execution has not yet arrived. The joke would be a remarkably good one, it must be confessed, if the premises were well taken; but it is scarcely necessary for me to inform your readers that I have never written or published a word on any such subject. If the story ever appeared in the TIMES, at all,—and I do not recollect to have ever seen it before,—it must have been credited to some other journal. Will the *Sentinel* man please to retract, on penalty of an action for the damage to my ribs and reputation consequent upon his scandal? S.

Effects of the Gale.

AN UNKNOWN SCHOONER SUNK—A MAN FOUND DEAD IN THE RIGGING—THE REST OF THE CREW SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

A schooner was discovered this morning sunk about half a mile from the beach off Long Branch. One dead body was discovered in the rigging, and was taken off by Captain JOSEPH H. WEST with a wrecking boat. The rest of the crew are supposed to be lost. The name of the schooner is unknown. She has a new mainsail and two large Burten purchases ready rigged, and looks like a wrecking schooner Her masts are about half out of water.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER CHARLES COLGATE—CREW SAVED.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The schooner *Charles Colgate*, from Baltimore for New-York, with a cargo of corn, went ashore at Squan Beach last night at 12 o'clock. She has five feet of water in her hold and is filling fast. All hands are saved.

THE BARK MUSKINGUM ASHORE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The bark *Muskingum*, of Warren, R. I., MARTIN, from Matanzas for Providence, with a cargo of molasses, when coming into West Bay on Monday night, went ashore near Beaver Tail Light, where she remains. She lies in a rocky place. Her cargo is fully insured in Cuba.

The Steamer Magnolia Blown Up—Fifteen or Twenty Persons Killed.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The steamer *Magnolia*, bound to Fayetteville, exploded at Whitehall to-day, killing from fifteen to twenty persons. A few of the bodies have been recovered.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

At 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in No. 44 Union-street, which was nearly destroyed, together with Nos. 40 and 46, and also a small building in the rear, fronting on Friend-street.

A fire earlier in the evening destroyed No. 137 Hanover-street, corner of Union.

Among the occupants of the buildings burned, were WM. A. BARNES, hardware merchant; CHAMBERLAIN & Co., stoves; WILLIAMS & MORANDE, sheet-iron works; JOHN C. AMONT, and C. MCKELLAR.

The amount of the loss is from $15,000 to $20,000.

FIRE AT ST. CATHERINE'S, C. W.

ST. CATHERINE'S, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

BURROW'S dry goods store, CARDNES' leather store, JACKSON'S jewelry store and two saloons in Odd Fellows' Hall were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss heavy, and only partially insured.

FIRES AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

A fire here last night destroyed the Western Public School Building. Loss, $10,000; insured for $5,000.

Another fire destroyed a large stable valued at $700; no insurance.

Both fires are supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FIRE AT ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

A fire broke out in Water-street in this place at 2 o'clock this morning, and before it could be subdued twelve stores were destroyed.

Death of Capt. James G. Farrar.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The body of Capt. JAMES G. FARRAR, of the bark *Cheshire*, of Damariscotta, has been found in the dock. He had been in the company of a friend the night preceding and it is supposed fell accidentally from the wharf. The flags of the shipping in the port were placed at half-mast, as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased.

B. F. Butler and the $87,000 Corruption Investigation.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, a Director of the Middlesex Mills Corporation, has gone to Washington on business connected with the $87,000 Corruption Investigation.

The Bay State Mills.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Bay State Mills corporation to-day, representing claims of over $800,000, the following gentlemen were appointed receivers: WM. APPLETON, J. B. CROWNINGSHIELD and ISRAEL WHITNEY.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

No. 67.—The People's Ferry Company of Boston *vs.* Jas. Beers and David Warner, etc. Argued for the appellees and submitted on printed argument for the appellants.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

The Memphis at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The screw-steamship *Memphis*, of CROMWELL'S Line, arrived here from New-York at 10 o'clock this morning.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A YOUNG MAN.—Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock a young man named MARTIN HOYT, entered the grocery store of CLAUS DRODGE, corner of William and Frankfort streets, and complained of being unwell. He was well known in the neighborhood, and after seating himself by the stove the clerk of the establishment asked him if it would not be better for him to go home and obtain some sleep instead of remaining where he was. He replied, "I have no home, but had a good sleep at the Globe Hotel last night." It soon became manifest that he was failing rapidly, and Mr. DRODGE, becoming alarmed, sent for an officer of the Second Ward, when a carriage was procured and the unfortunate young man was immediately conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital. He died in a few minutes after his arrival, although everything was done to alleviate his sufferings. Consumption it is supposed was the cause of his decease. YOUNG MARTIN was an American by birth, and about twenty-three years of age. He has relatives in this City who are as yet unacquainted with his death. The Coronor was notified and will hold an inquest to-day at the Hospital.

THE ELEVENTH WARD ELECTION HOMICIDE—THREE POLICEMEN HELD TO BAIL IN $3,000 EACH.—The examination before Justice CONNOLLY in the case of Officers OSCAR VAN TASSELL, WM. L. MILLER, and PETER DUFFY, charged with the homicide of PATRICK VAUGHN, at a disturbance on the morning of the last Charter election at the Eight Poll District of the Eleventh Ward, was concluded a few days since. The Justice yesterday rendered the following decision, holding the accused to bail in the sum of $3,000, each to answer at the Court of Sessions.

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

Legislation to Prevent the Abuse of Injunctions and Appeals for Delay—More City Railroads—Removal of the Capital—The Brooklyn Ferries—Police Court Clerks—The Nomination of Auditor Thrown Over, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

In the House, to-day, there was an extra amount of work marked out, but not much accomplished. The most important matter presented was the report of the Select Committee appointed by the last House to inquire into the causes of the delay which arises in our Courts, and to devise a remedy for the evil. The Committee, through its chairman, Hon. JAMES S. SLUYTER, has presented an able report, which culminates in the presentation of two bills. The first is

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE ABUSE OF INJUNCTIONS.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in the Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No Court or judge has jurisdiction to restrain either by provisional remedy or by judgment:

1. The execution of an act of the Legislature, on the performance of any duty imposed by such act; or
2. The exercise of any public office; or
3. Any act not affecting property.

SEC. 2. The provisional remedy of injunction can be granted only by the Supreme Court, or a Judge thereof.

SEC. 3. The presiding Justice of the Supreme Court, in each judicial district is alone authorized to grant the provisional remedy of injunction, without notice to the party enjoined.

SEC. 4. When an injunction is granted without notice to the party enjoined, it can only be granted upon an order to show cause, within a specified period, not longer than five days from the service of the injunction. If the motion upon such order be not made and decided within two days from the time thus fixed for showing cause, the injunction shall thenceforth, after the expiration of such two days, be deemed discharged.

SEC. 5. When an injunction is granted without notice to the party enjoined, the undertaking executed thereupon must be filed with the Clerk, and a copy thereof served with the injunction, and if the party enjoined shall cause an undertaking to be executed on his part, and filed with the Clerk, in the same sum and with as many sureties as there were upon the undertaking of which a copy is thus served, to the effect that the party enjoined will pay all damages which the party obtaining the injunction shall suffer by the act enjoined, the injunction shall be deemed thenceforth discharged.

SEC. 6. A motion to discharge or modify an injunction and an appeal from an order granting or continuing an injunction shall have precedence over any other motion then ready to be made.

SEC. 7. Any person upon whom an injunction is served, may, without coöperation with any other person, move to vacate or modify it, so far as it affects himself.

The second remedy proposed by the Committee is embodied in the following

ACT TO PREVENT APPEALS FOR DELAY.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever a case is reached upon the calendar of any Circuit, or of any General or Special Term of the Supreme Court, or the Superior Court, or Court of Common Pleas in the City of New-York, and is postponed by consent, or on the motion of either party, the Court shall require, as a condition of the postponement, that one of the parties shall pay to the clerk ten dollars for the use of the county.

SEC. 2. The Court of Appeals shall have power, upon affirming a judgment for a sum of money to impose upon the appelant in addition to the judgment, interest and costs, the payment of a certain sum, as damages for the delay, not exceeding twenty-five per cent. of such judgment.

SEC. 3. The Supreme Court, Superior Court of the City of New-York, and Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, may, by order made at a General Term, provide for the employment of a stenographer at the trial of issues of fact, to report the testimony and decisions of the Court, and, for the purpose of defraying the expense thereof, may require each party to such trial to pay a sum not exceeding $10. [redacted]

SEC. 4. The Court, in which any action shall be pending, shall have power, at any time after the same shall have been twice regularly marched on the Calendar for trial, and passed without leave of the Court, to make an order dismissing the action from the Court.

These are exceedingly important propositions, and such as should, and, doubtless, will, attract the attention of the Bench and the Bar.

I am sorry the Committee did not deem it within their power to investigate the extraordinary proceedings of the Justices of the Supreme Courts of the First and Second Judicial Districts in volunteering to give decisions and opinions in advance of the presentation of a case. But I am glad to know that the gentlemen of the Bench who assumed to make laws for an emergency are, nevertheless likely to receive attention from the legitimate law-making power of the State.

ANOTHER CITY RAILROAD.

Mr. WINNE this morning gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to authorize the construction of a Railroad through certain streets and avenues in the City of New-York, parallel and adjacent to Broadway. This is, I presume, the project of which legal notice was given in the advertising columns of the New-York papers last Fall. It contemplates, I believe, a route that will put a stop to any further agitation of the scheme for running a road through Broadway, as it follows Church and Mercer streets.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

Mr. HANFORD in the House, gives notice of a bill to remove the capital to New-York City, and Mr. CASE gives notice of a bill to take it west as far as Syracuse. In the Senate Mr. SCHELL gives notice of a purpose to locate the machinery of the State government at New-York. Between these rival propositions it may look as though one stone of the capitol was not to be left standing on another, but there is not, I guess, any immediate likehood that we shall leave Albany.

MORE COMPULSION AND LESS TEMPERANCE.

Notices have been given of two or three bills to amend the license law, and of two or three more looking to the reënactment of prohibition. All of these bills are, I believe, drawn upon the theory that temperance is to be enforced through the power of legal enactments, instead of won by the force of moral suasion.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE BROOKLYN FERRY COMPANIES

Are to be investigated by the House Committee on Commerce and Navigation. They were this morning authorized to send for persons and papers. I understand the Committee has arranged to hold meetings at the Executive Chamber on the afternoons of the 23d to hear the Union Ferry Company; on the 24th to hear the Astoria; on the 25th to hear the Houston-street Company; on the 26th to hear the Peck-slip Company.

These monopolies are likely to have active business before the session closes. Last year there was something like a hundred thousand citizens petitioned to have them looked after, but their prayers were not granted, owing to the efforts of a friend they then had at Court in the representative in the Senate from Kings, Hon. CYRUS P. SMITH.

THE APPOINTMENT OF CLERKS IN POLICE COURTS.

Mr. DOHERTY, in the Senate, gave notice of a bill to regulate the appointment of clerks in the Police Courts. The first section gives to the Police Justices of New-York the right to appoint clerks of their Courts; they hold their offices during the term of the Justice who makes the appointment; they may be removed for cause, by the Board of Supervisors; the salaries of the clerks to be such sum as the Board of Supervisors may deem proper.

The remaining sections relate to the taking of recognizances, and such details, and were probably put in to cover up the cat in the first section, which takes the appointment of the clerks from the Police Commissioners and gives it to the Police Justices.

ASSESSED VALUE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

The Watertown and Rome Railroad Company makes the following report of the value of its property as assessed under the laws of 1856 and 1857:

	1856.	1857.
Jefferson County	$327,275	$295,070
Oswego County	105,646	104,937
Oneida County	196,000	162,551
Totals	$628,921	$562,558

Difference in favor of the Company under the present law, $66,363.

This is a better showing for the people than that made by the Third-avenue Railroad Company. A gentleman connecting with the Watertown and Rome Company originated the assessment law of last Winter, but it does not appear to have conferred that benefit which was anticipated upon his Company. This is not the first time an inventor has originated for the benefit of others—or that one has beat the bush, while another has caught the birds.

AMENDMENT TO THE GENERAL RAILROAD BILL.

The General Railroad law, passed in accordance with the requirements of the new Constitution, appears to be as defective as the Code. It wants patching in every direction. The last flaw discovered, is to be mended by a section requiring that all mortgages given by a Railroad Company shall be recorded in those offices wherein deeds of real estate are required to be recorded, in the several counties through which the road runs, and shall have the same effect as a like record of mortgage would have upon real estate.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION

Of to-day was protracted through two hours. Governor KING sent up for confirmation as Auditor, in place of Mr. BENTON, the name of General E. W. LEAVENWORTH, of Syracuse.

There was a protracted discussion on the reference of this nomination, and the amount of manœuvering usual where parties are so evenly balanced as they are in the Senate. After a general skirmish all round, the nomination was finally referred to the Canal Committee, consisting of Messrs. STOW, LOVELAND and MATHER. To these were added Messrs. NOXON and WHEELER. Messrs. LOVELAND and NOXON are Republicans; Mr. MATHER is a Democrat; Mr. WHEELER is an American, and Mr. STOW an—Independent. The Committee were instructed to report on the *fifth day* of next July!

Those who voted for this reference and instruction were 13 Democrats, the two Americans, and Mr. STONE, Independent. The 14 Republicans present voted for a more immediate action. Mr. SMITH, Democrat, and Mr. LOVELAND, Republican, had paired off.

If the Senate adheres to this action, the nomination is tied up for the remainder of this session, as the Governor cannot withdraw his nominee after such a reference and instruction to a Committee, without permission from the Senate. "Anybody can lead a horse to the water," &c. This is the fourth nag his Excellency has taken to the Senate fountain. Who is the next customer? LEO.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The Executive session of the Senate to-day extended till nearly 3 o'clock. It is understood that a nomination in place of Mr. BENTON for Auditor was sent in by the Governor. The Senate was quite full, Messrs. STOW and WILLIAMS, although sick, attending during the session. The motion being made, as usual, to refer the nomination to a Committee of the Senators from the Judicial District to which the nominee belongs, an amendment was proposed, fixing the time for the reception of their report on the 5th of July. A hard struggle took place, but eventually *the amendment was carried*, thus throwing out the nomination for this session.

Mr. STOW is understood to have voted with the Americans and Democrats in favor of the amendment.

A motion was then made to reconsider, and was defeated, thus preventing any subsequent action.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SLOAN, against abolishing the City Court of Brooklyn.

Also, to release the Central Park Commissioners from the payment of interest on the Arsenal purchase money.

By Mr. SLOAN, to shorten the term of office of certain Brooklyn City officials.

REPORTS.

By Mr. SPINOLA, favorably, relative to the fisheries of New-Utrecht and Gravesend.

By Mr. HALSTED, relative to the better protection of the remains of the dead.

NOTICES.

By Mr. SCHELL, to remove the State Capital to New-York City.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SCHELL, relative to the appointment of Clerks of the Police Courts of New-York.

By Mr. ELY, to amend the law relative to principals and factors or agents.

The Senate passed the bill relative to the Wall-about Burial Ground law, and then went into executive session.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Duryea, McKeown, Dyckman, M. Miller and Adams, a Committee to present the gold medal to Commander HARTSTEIN.

Amongst the petitions presented was one to compel the payment of laborers' wages in coin or State bills.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABY.

To create a new Ward in Brooklyn.

Requiring returns of unclaimed deposits in the Savings Banks.

To incorporate the Great South Bay Steam Ferry Company.

By Mr. WEIR, to repeal the Metropolitan Police Bill—(accompanied by a written report.)

Mr. MCNETT reported favorably a bill to allow the Harlem Railroad Company to run engines to Thirty-second-street. The bill was referred back on motion of Mr. ENOS.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation received power to send for persons and pepers relative to the New-York Ferries.

Mr. LAWRENCE reported against legalizing the acts of the New-York Supervisors in payment of the bills for refreshments for the Board of Canvassers.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. HANFORD, to remove the State Capital to New-York.

By Mr. WINNE, for the construction of parallel railroads on Broadway and parallel streets.

By Mr. LYNCH, to repeal the Act to Promote Medical Science.

By Mr. ENOS, to amend the New-York Firemen's Charter.

By Mr. T. JONES, Jr., to incorporate the Inventors' Aid Association of New-York; also, to regulate steamboats, piers and slips.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, to suppress intemperance and legalize the sale of intoxicating liquors.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND, to create the office of Registrar of Deeds in Westchester County.

By Mr. MCKEOWN, to provide for the payment of the traveling expenses of the Regent of the University.

By Mr. BLISS, to abolish the office of Regent.

By Mr. DELANEY, to abolish the Office of Complaint Clerk in New-York.

By Mr. BACHELLER, to appropriate 5,000 acres of State unimproved land for the purpose of rearing and domesticating the American elk.

By Mr. CASE, to remove the State Capital to Syracuse.

By Mr. T. JONES, Jr., to establish a Railroad Clearing-house in New-York.

Mr. LAW gave notice of a resolution to grant the use of the Assembly Chamber to Hon. F. P. STANTON, on Friday evening next. He took occasion to repudiate the idea that he had any intention to test any man's political sentiments, and that he asked it merely as an act of courtesy.

Mr. DAYTON declared that he had signed the letter as an act of courtesy, and because he was willing that the advocates of Mr. STANTON's policy should be heard, for he had full confidence in its weakness.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SMITH, for the better regulation of the New-York Fire Department.

By Mr. SEELEY, for the repeal of the acts to regulate stage routes.

Frightful Accident in Dauphin County, Pa.—Four Persons Killed and one Injured.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph of Friday Evening.

We regret to announce one of the most painful accidents that has ever occurred in Dauphin County. It appears that the large furnace, called "Union Deposit Furnace," situated in South Hanover township, some two miles from Hummelstown, was in full blast and working satisfactorily until within a few days past, when something interfered with its operations.

In order to ascertain what was wrong, the workmen engaged in the work of cleaning the lower portion of the Furnace out; but whilst they were so engaged, the hot metal came running out in torrents, so unexpectedly, that five persons were literally showered over with the liquid fire, immediately setting their clothing on fire and burning them in a dreadful and shocking manner. Some of the unfortunate men jumped into the canal, and others into the water tub; but this proved all unavailing—they were so dreadfully burned that no human help could save them.

JOHN BALER, DAVID LANDIS, W. MUREAT and a man called DUTCH JOHN, have since died from their wounds, and were buried yesterday, whilst MOSES WOLF, another of the injured, can hardly survive his injuries.

It appears that the furnace must have been choked up at the top, and whilst the men were engaged opening it below, the hot metal fell from the top of the stack into the hearth, raining down upon the workmen so suddenly that it was impossible to save them. The burning fluid also came very near setting the whole works on fire. The deceased leave large families to mourn their sudden and early loss.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

THE IMPENDING ASSAULT ON CANTON.

PREPARATIONS COMPLETE.

Entente Cordiale Between England and France.

Neutrality of the American Representative.

EXPOSITION OF HIS PLANS AND POLICY.

GOVERNOR YEH DECLINES AN INTERVIEW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR PORTSMOUTH, HONG KONG, China, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1857.

It seems probable that public curiosity, which has for a long time past been impatiently expecting the recommencement of hostilities against Canton, is soon to be gratified. The next mail will doubtless carry the news of the attack, and probably of the capture of that great city. This point being settled, public rumor is busily engaged in deciding what shall be done by the diplomatists. I do not know whether the same pleasing variety of information, in regard to the movements of these gentlemen, which exist here, will find its way to the United States; if so, a statement of affairs in and about Hong Kong—as they are *in fact* and not in rumor, will be the more acceptable.

Lord ELGIN, on behalf of Great Britain, and Baron GROS, on behalf of France, have been for some months in China. As these two nations are to coöperate actively in hostilities against the Chinese, there must be, of course, a more complete and intimate understanding between their Plenipotentiaries than between any others. Two or three days ago, the French declared a blockade of the Canton River, but, as this was done some months ago by the British, the act can hardly be regarded as important. It is understood that Baron GROS thought it desirable to put himself in this attitude of hostility, and to express in this manner the French sympathy and alliance with England, before communicating with Governor YEH, preparatory to the attack upon Canton.

The arrival of Hon. WM. B. REED, the American Minister, more than a month ago, has been already announced. Count PONTIATINE, the Russian Ambassador, was the last to arrive. He is here in the war-steamer *America*, unsupported by any other naval force.

Between all the Plenipotentiaries there are the most friendly and agreeable private relations. But, except in the case of the English and French, there has been no concerted action. Rumors of a Conference at Macao, "held by request of the American Minister, upon neutral territory," at which measures of greater or less importance were determined upon, are incorrect. Mr. REED, it is true, ran over to Macao in the *Portsmouth*, on business, but *not* by appointment with the other diplomatists, and, although, before he left Macao, the other gentlemen had arrived there, there was no official conference, and there were no concerted measures whatever determined upon. The Minister of each nation doubtless keeps a bright look-out upon the movements of all the others—a natural result of which mutual vigilance is, that they are no further separated than they can help—and it is not impossible that the presence of Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS in Macao may have been partly owing to the fact that Mr. REED and Count PONTIATINE were there previously. This, however, is conjecture; but that there was no "conference" is *fact*.

From the fact that Dr. PARKER, our late Commissioner to China, was supposed to be favorable to our coöperation with Great Britain,—and from the fact that the insult to our flag, a year ago, rendered necessary the action of the "Barrier forts,"—the hopes of many Englishmen and of not a few Americans in China were that Mr. REED would act in entire harmony with the English, and that our forces here would unite with theirs before Canton. His steady avoidance of measures of that kind has provoked considerable disappointment among the people of Hong Kong,—a feeling which is expressed in the repeated and somewhat wrathful articles of one or two snappish little newspapers with which the Colony is blessed. It is understood that, at his first interviews with Mr. REED, Lord ELGIN was strongly disposed to insist on American coöperation, but that he was met by a constant refusal. A correspondence of a perfectly courteous, but of a very decided character, on both sides, is known to have passed between these gentlemen—but it has not yet transpired.

One of Mr. REED's first acts, after arriving in China, was to write to YEH, the Governor of Canton, announcing his arrival, requesting an interview, and suggesting that the time had come when a renewal and revision of our treaty with China had become necessary. After waiting for some time for a reply, he wrote again in a manner decidedly more peremptory. Before this second letter could have reached Governor YEH, there came a reply to the first. The letter was courteous enough, but not altogther satisfactory. YEH declines to meet our Commissioner, on the ground that he has no place for the meeting, as the British, in their last year's bombardment of Canton, destroyed the public buildings,—which is a sufficiently valid excuse certainly,—for the readers of the TIMES will not have forgotten the

...alluded to as felt by some in regard to Mr. REED'S course in China, he is regarded with feelings of the greatest respect and confidence, not only by his own countrymen, but by foreigners of whatever nation. For some time after the arrival of the *Minnesota* the harbor was in a constant roar with salutatory gunpowder, and apart from these and similar public demonstrations, which were unusually abundant, the more private courtesies and kindnesses which he has received must be considered as expressive of more than merely formal respect to a representative of Government.

G. B. B.

From Another Correspondent.

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO, HONG KONG, CHINA, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

Nothing new or definite from the river up to this date. The Hong Kong press and people are kept in ignorance, as much as possible, of Admiral SEYMOUR'S doings and intentions, he having issued an order to the effect that no one connected with the British service shall be allowed to remain on board of Her Majesty.'s vessels. An exception is, however, made in favor of the London *Times* correspondent and the artist of the *Illustrated News*, both of whom, I believe, are allowed quarters on the Admiral's flag-ship. A surveillance is also kept on the correspondence between the squadron and this place, the object of which is to prevent a knowledge of the intended operations of the British and French forces from reaching the Chinese. This exclusion of the Hong Kong press—their not being allowed to participate in a prior knowledge of the Admiral's doings—has caused a huge growling among the *attachés* thereof. That the London *Times* and *Illustrated News* should be permitted to control the putty market is an outrage "which the hancient 'ouse of Hengland" will not submit to, or if it will submit to it, will have at least the pleasure of growling at such exclusiveness. I am only able at this date to reiterate the opinion of the editor of the *Friend of China*—who is as well informed on war matters as any one in the Colony—"that active operations will commence soon." I am permitted to see an occasional *stray missive* from the British squadron, and am thereby kept informed in part of operations in the vicinity of Canton. The real cause of the delay of the attack on Canton is known only to Lord ELGIN, Admiral SEYMOUR and Governor BOWRING. It is not believed here, that there is any negotiations going on between the belligerents, and on part of the British there certainly is no wish in favor of anything of the kind. The cry here is like unto the Irishman's at Donnybrook: "It's half-past nine o'clock at Donnybrook Fair and a divil of a bit of a fight yit; will some man plase tramp on the coat of me tail?" On the other hand, there is no abatement of the war feeling on the part of the Chinese. As an evidence of this we see that placards—apparently official—have been posted up on the walls at Amoy, threatening destruction to foreigners in case Canton is destroyed. The rumor of a rising of the Chinese at the Free Ports in the event of the capture and destruction of their favorite city, has caused the greatest alarm amongst foreigners here, and such a rising, I am sorry to say, is not at all improbable. Should such an affair take place, American life and property would be sacrificed most fearfully, for the whole United States East India squadron is, and has been lying here for the past few weeks, just the place where it is least needed. The smallness of our squadron, consisting of two frigates and one sloop-of-war, and its unfitness for operation in Chinese seas on account of the great draft of water of two of our vessels, there being but one of the five Free Ports that our frigates can enter without difficulty, would, in case of any such contingency, limit very much our defensive operations. When will our Government learn to supply this station with steamers of light draft? The United States squadron has been decreased by the departure for home of the United States ship *Levant*, which vessel left this port on the 7th of this month.

The British army has met with a loss, in the death on the 1st of this month of Lieutenant-Colonel LUGARD, commanding Royal Engineers in China. I regret to have to record the death, on the 13th, of JAMES A. GATES, gunner in the United States Navy, and attached at the time of his death to the United States ship *Portsmouth*. Mr. GATES' loss will be severely felt on his ship, as he was a most efficient officer and an estimable man. His residence was Washington, D. C. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss. His merits as an officer and a man were testified to this day by a large attendance of the officers and men of the United States Squadron at his funeral, who also did not fail during the weary days of his illness and the struggles of his dying hour to show unto him every kindness, and to smooth his pathway to the tomb. Poor GATES! after life's fitful fever, and a short sojourn in this weary, weary land, you sleep well. Peace to your memory, and peace be with those who were near and dear to you.

DEC. 15.—The mail having been delayed one day, to allow Admiral SEYMOUR to finish his dispatches, I have another day's grace, and am enabled to give you additional and important news.

From a high editorial source—a gentleman to whom I am indebted for many favors—I learn that the restriction put upon the press here—in affording facilities for acquiring information as to the Admiral's operations—does not extend to all of the Hong Kong editorial corps, and only will be put in force against a select few, who have thought proper to abuse the Admiral's kindness. I have, indeed, been shown a letter from a *very* high official source in which the assurance is given that every favor possible will be accorded a portion of the Hong Kong press.

The following communication, directed to Lord ELGIN, and dated Macao Roads, Dec. 10, 1857, has come to hand:

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: I have the honor to forward to your Excellency a copy of the notification of the blockade of the Canton River by the naval forces of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, which are placed under my orders; which blockade I declare established from the 12th of the current month. I have the honor to be, Monsieur le Ministre, your Excellency's very humble and obedient servant, the Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Division of His Majesty the Emperor of the French.

(Signed,) C. RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY.

To his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, etc.

The following is the French Admiral's proclamation:

NAVAL DIVISION OF INDOO CHINA,
CABINET OF THE ADMIRAL,
FRIGATE NEMESIS, Dec. 10, 1857.

I, the undersigned, Rear-Admiral Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of His Majesty the Emperor of the French in the China and Indian Seas:

After coming to an understanding with the High Commissioner of His Imperial Majesty on the pending difficulties between the Government of France and that of China on the means of terminating them on the resolution of the Governments of France and England, to proceed by common action for the reparations which are due to them, and in virtue of the powers appertaining to me as Commander-in-Chief:

DECLARE:

From the twelfth of the current month, the river and port of Canton and their outlets will be held in a state of effective blockade by the Naval Forces placed under my command, acting in concert with the Naval Forces of Her Britannic Majesty. Any vessel attempting to violate the blockade will be proceeded against according to international law and the treaties in force with neutral powers.

(Signed,) C. RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY.

The French fleet are now at the Bogue, the English mainly near Canton. Rumors are current here that negotiations are going on between Lord ELGIN and the Chinese authorities at Canton. I have the highest authority for saying, "That there will be no negotiating until after the capture of Canton."

For the following piece of important commercial intelligence, I am indebted to the editor of the *Friend of China*, who has given it to me prior to publication: "The news of the extraordinary state of the Money market in America, and the high rate of discount at the Bank of England, has not much effect in China, yet the closing rate for this, for six-month bills on England, being 4s. 11d., against 4s. 10¼d. of last mail. With such bad accounts of tea and silk, and tightness in the currency in England, however, and the continued firmness of the Chinamen for high prices for their produce, the consequence will be small shipments, if, indeed, for a time, exports will not altogether cease—few bills, and then a considerable fall in exchange."

The first vessel of a line of steamers, the *Rajah* between Manila and Hong Kong, arrived here yesterday, bringing dates of Dec. 11 from the former place. The contract for running these steamers has been awarded to the Peninsular and Oriental Company. By a letter from Manila I learn that the Company are to receive $10,000 per month for carrying the mail between Manila and Gibraltar, the Spanish Government to have the privilege of sending by each steamer, which make monthly trips, three or less passengers from Manila to Gibraltar. Another decree had been published, inviting any parties who wish to make offers for mail service by screw steamers, between Manila and the Provinces, to have five steamers—four running and one extra—to receive from Government $43,000 the first two years; this sum to be decreased should the project pay at the end of that time. The vessels are to carry one twelve-pounder, and musketry, to be able to act in case of war or on pirates. They are to be exempt from all port dues.

Exchange at Manila 15 to 16 per cent premium for silver. Freights to the United States $12 per 40 cubic feet.

The writer of the above letter complains of the gross incorrectness of a set of illustrated articles, which have appeared in the London *Illustrated News*, illustrating life at Manila. He speaks of the illustrations as being mere caricatures, and the descriptions thereof as being false. If the illustrations put forth in that sheet representing things here in China are a criterion to judge from, I should say that the assertion of the Manila writer is correct. A New-York darkey with a white-wash brush could delineate China and the Chinese better than "Our Artist."

Opinions which have heretofore been expressed, regarding Mr. REED'S acting in consonance with the English and French, I believe have no foundation in fact, and probably originated in the strong desire the above-named parties have for to entangle Americans in this quarrel. MR. REED has expressed himself openly "*that he sees no cause for further proceedings against the Chinese, on our part.*" This is what might be expected from a man of his sense and abilities. DANI.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

COMMISSIONER REED AND GOVERNOR YEH.

Hong Kong (Dec. 14) Correspondence of the London Times.

It will be remembered that the last mail went out leaving Hong Kong denuded of all its diplomatic grandness. There was solemn conference at Macao and it was soon whispered that Count PUTIATINE was admitted to the councils of Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS. A rumor soon spread that Mr. REED had taken an independent line, and had met with a rebuff. He had, so went the story, sent a proposal to YEH to treat with him inside the city, but YEH replied that he should be happy to see him outside the city, but could not think of admitting any barbarian within the walls of Canton. MR. REED then proceeded to Macao, but even rumor did not venture to affirm what he proposed to himself by this journey, or whether the rather contemptuous refusal he had just received had in any way modified his opinion as to entangling alliances. The Chinese have another version of this affair. They profess to have seen a copy of the answer, and laugh when they speak of it. I have not been able to induce any of them to procure me a transcript, and cannot make much of their description of it. If it should reach you by way of America, I think you will find that the Imperial Commissioner has replied to his Excellency Mr. REED by what is vulgarly called "a sell," a sort of Chinese version of "Don't you wish you may get it?" Certain it is that Mr. REED is very irate with his celestial friends, and has rather abandoned his idea of being master of the position. YEH seems resolved to show the world that he is determined to carry out the policy openly acknowledged in that notorious Chinese State paper, and to consider the terms of the last treaty binding only so long as he had not force enough to break them. He seems to be confident also that the present is a proper season for perseverance in this policy. He has doubtless heard of the might and wonderful contrivances of the *Minnesota*. Nothing that can be said in praise of her discipline and arrangements, her exquisitely finished machinery for economizing labor and time in the working of her guns, her SHARPE'S rifles, her officers' cabins, and her state reception rooms, can be too great praise, but YEH has heard all about these. We have just seized copies of a correspondence which has been passing between a Chinese writer resident on this island and HOWQUA. It contains a minute chronicle of every event and descriptions of men and things, including a by no means flattering account of the personal appearance of Lord ELGIN. Possibly it also included a statement of the draught of water of the *Minnesota*. I recollect that once on circuit, when a zealous and hot-tempered junior replied with a scarcely decent violence to an interruption of the Judge, and drew down upon himself a rebuke, a sarcastic old stager who sat by said, "Pitch into him again, give it him well, he can't come down to you." YEH knows that the *Minnesota* cannot come up to him. Moreover, he has filled his city with soldiers from the North. We have just kindly rescued and released 300 of these from the wrecked *Waverley*. The Chinese report that the walls are now bristling with cannon, that the streets are all undermined, and that YEH is determined to blow the whole place into the air rather than give it up. We shall see shortly what truth there is in these tales. They by no means lessen the eagerness of our fellows to get into the city, but they may perhaps induce the Admiral and General to explode these mines by a few shells before they set our British bulldogs at the walls.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Meanwhile the valleys and precipices of this mountain island ring and echo with preparations. The quiet citizen cannot take his afternoon walk without his rumination upon the prices of gray shirtings or his sigh over the depreciation of "Malwa" being interrupted by a sharp volley of musketry, or the ringing of a Minnié bullet, or the whistling of a shell. The Chinese are certainly not a nervous race. On the parade-ground to the east of this wall-less and citadel-less city of Victoria some 500 men of the 50th may be daily seen at their exercise. A cloud of Chinese children take advantage of the severity of discipline to hang upon their skirts, stooping down and picking up the cartridge-papers from between the feet of the immovable redcoats, who dare not even raise a foot to tread upon the fingers that tickle their ankles. We are too poor in men to be able to spare any to keep the ground. Up in the ravine behind Government-house a detachment is firing at a target at a range of 1,000 yards. That target has its attendant company of more adult Fûk-hees. They can scarcely be kept at a safe distance, and when the bugle sounds to cease firing they rush in and dig out the wasted lead. Further off on the side of the mountain, with little flag-staffs fixed on rocks at various ranges, a field battery is practising with shot and shell. Straight in the line of fire the Chinese washermen are spreading their clothes to dry upon the brushwood, quite unconcerned at the discharges, satisfied to confide in the skill of the artillerymen, and having a full practical knowledge of the flight of shot. At the short ranges the shells must pass a few feet over their heads. It cannot be that men who behave thus can be of a race of cowards.

We have also had a sham fight on a grand scale. The race-course and the surrounding hills, and the road leading thence to the city, were contested with steadfast valor; but, alas! in this month of December the thermometer still stands at 84° in the shade, and the men look white and worn before the work was done.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILE OPERATIONS.

We are now able to calculate the force upon which we must depend to take and hold this city with its million of inhabitants.

The first act in the way of a move was the issuing of the following General Order to the fleet:

The period being now at hand for commencing active operations against the city of Canton, the Commander-in-Chief has to call the serious attention of the captains, officers, seamen, and marines of the squadron, to the necessity of carefully protecting the lives and property of the peaceable and unarmed inhabitants, not only on the ground of humanity, but likewise on that of policy, which renders it so important to retain the good-will of those classes of the Chinese population whose material interest and predilections separate them from the high Mandarins and the military powers of Canton, against whom alone hostile actions will be directed.

The Rear-Admiral has also to impress upon the officers and men who may so soon be actively employed his determination to discountenance and prevent all looting or plundering, both as demoralizing and as subversive of the discipline that is so essentially necessary to success. He trusts that the officers, by precept, and especially by their example, will carry out his views and instructions.

The Commander-in-Chief takes this opportunity of expressing his warmest thanks to the Commodore, Captains, commanding officers, seamen, and Royal Marines of the squadron for the patient endurance they have evinced during the last twelve months in the monotonous and frequently harassing duty of keeping open the navigation of the river, and he further assures them that, whatever may be the nature of expected operations, he shall enter upon them with the strongest confidence in their ready and gallant coöperation for the maintenance of the honor of the British flag, and the success of our arms.

M. SEYMOUR,
Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief.

The next act was a declaration from the French Admiral, declaring, on the part of France, a blockade of the Canton river.

On the 11th it became known that the Chinese writer, OCHUNG, who had been taken into custody for maintaining a correspondence with HOWQUA, had been sent into the city with letters from the English and French Plenipotentiaries announcing their arrival, and giving note of their credentials.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ULTIMATUM.

On the 12th MR. WADE, the chief of Lord ELGIN'S interpreting staff, proceeded to the city under a flag of truce and delivered the demands of the English and French Plenipotentiaries upon the Imperial Commissioner holding the city of Canton.

A proclamation in the Chinese language was at the same time circulated in the suburbs of the city. It stated that certain demands had been made upon the Imperial Commissioner, and that ten days had been given him within which to accede to them; that in the meanwhile (on the following Monday) the allied forces would occupy the Island of Honan, opposite to the city, doing no damage unless resistance should be made; that at the expiration of the ten days allowed to the Commissioner an attack would be made upon the city, unless the terms demanded were yielded, and warning all non-belligerents to take such measures for the removal of their families and property as they might think expedient.

We must hope, in the interest of humanity, that when the allotted interval has expired YEH will yield. He must know that he has at his gates the representatives of the four great nations of the earth, and that, however they may differ upon the *modus operandi*, they are all equally determined to tolerate no longer this foolish Chinese pageant. Mr. REED does not, I apprehend, propose to himself to go home without making a treaty, any more than does Count PUTIATIN, or Baron LE GROS, or the Earl of ELGIN. However much we may deplore the undignified policy which the American statesmen at home have chosen to adopt, and however much we may feel satisfied to find that they are baulked of the advantages they proposed to themselves of monopolizing the trade while we were fighting the common battle, still our interests are identical, and eventually we must work together. The high Mandarins of China cannot but know the power of the nations arrayed against them. But, if they do not, if they are ignorant of what every Chinaman at Singapore knows full well, and of what each small tradesman at Hong Kong could tell them, what a practical satire this ignorance is upon that system of competitive examinations and the rule of literary men, which, as it is worked in China, has been so little understood and so senselessly extolled! It is useless, however, to speculate upon what YEH will do, for the next mail will bring you tidings of what he has done, and what we have done.

STRENGTH OF THE ATTACKING FORCE.

The attacking force, exclusive of the ships, a list whereof I gave you by the last mail, will be as follows:

Troops from the garrison of Hong Kong, including the 59th Regiment, the Artillery, the Engineers, and a portion of the Madras troops	800
Marines	2,500
Naval Brigade	1,500
French troops and sailors	900
Total	5,700
Coolies—	
Chinese	671
Attached to Medical Staff	85
Commissariat	48
Malays	183
Total	6,687

CANTON RIVER, Dec. 15, 1858.

As I had reason to suppose that the occupation of Honan would take place on Tuesday, and that the mail would be detained to allow the news of this fact to reach England, I came up the river on Sunday and found the English Admiral's flag still flying at the anchorage between the Bogue Forts and Tiger Island.

The French fleet had just moved up. The two navies had been indulging in mutual civilities on the occasion of the French declaration of blockade. The English Admiral hoisted the French flag at the main, and issued a congratulatory general order. The French returned the compliment, and issued an order very fervent in its terms. Moreover, the French entertained the British fleet with theatricals, and supper after the play, and they have left Jack in high good humor with his lively allies.

This morning, at 9½ o'clock, the Admiral, accompanied by the General, left the *Calcutta* for the *Coromandel*. They go up together to the French Admiral, and will direct the debarcation of a marine force of about 1,000 men on Honan Island.

OCCUPATION OF HONAN.

DEC. 16.—This morning the occupation of Honan took place. The sight from Macao Fort was interesting only for a few minutes. One battalion of our Marines and 150 French sailors disembarked, under the guns of the shipping, upon the back of the island, and out of sight of Canton. As they advanced into the island we watched the lines of red and blue, not quite expecting, but feeling the possibility that some puff of smoke might give signal for a fight. The Chinese, however, had wisely seen that this plain and open island was not defensible. If there had ever been any soldiers there, which is very improbable, they had been withdrawn when we issued our proclamation to the inhabitants that we intended to take peaceable possession. Some tents were now pitched, the outposts formed, the French and English positions demarcated, and our material guarantee was seized.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Another affair has happened, which terminated in a very different manner. Intelligence travels slowly from ship to ship in our widely-separated force, but I believe the circumstances are these: On the afternoon of Monday Lieutenant PYM, of Arctic celebrity, who now commands the *Banterer*, landed for exercise in the neighborhood of a Mandarin village some way down the river. He was accompanied by MR. WURGMAN, the artist who is here sketching for the *Illustrated News*. Allured by the friendly appearance of the inhabitants, they entered the village, and they appear also to have entered the house of the Mandarin there. Whether Lieutenant PYM was acting prudently or properly in doing this I am not able to state; my information is too indistinct to allow me to offer even a suggestion upon this point. All that is certain is that as the party returned to the boat the population of the village suddenly encompassed them and poured in a volley from gingals and other firearms. Five men were killed. Lieutenant PYM was shot through both legs. The interpreter then jumped overboard, and was followed by several of the men, who retreated across the paddy fields. They were followed by the Chinese multitude, and six wounded. All this took place within sight of the *Nankin*, whence assistance was, of course, dispatched at the first sound of fire-arms. The *Nankin* men arrived just in time to rescue Lieutenant PYM, who was keeping the Chinese at bay with his sword and revolver. Of the whole party every one was either killed or wounded, except Mr. WURGMAN and two seamen. This seems to have been a most treacherous and unprovoked assault, and an attack upon the village was subsequently made by the *Nankin*. The first attempt was, I believe, not very successful, but it will doubtless be renewed.

YEH'S REPLY TO LORD ELGIN'S ULTIMATUM.

TUESDAY NIGHT.

It is most provoking that the most important events will happen within half an hour of the departure of the mail. This afternoon a messenger from YEH arrived at Macao Fort with a dispatch for the Plenipotentiaries. You know how hoping against hope I have kept up some intelligence inside the city. Hitherto it has stood me in little stead, but at a critical moment it has turned up trumps. I am informed then, that the Chinese merchants say that Lord ELGIN'S demand was of the most temperate character; that he asked for no more than that the treaty should be carried out, that Canton should be put upon the same footing as the other treaty ports, its gates opened to commerce, compensation given for damage done to British merchants, and our occupation of Honan acquiesced in as a material guarantee until all matters are settled. At least one of the Chinese merchants thinks that these demands should have been jumped at. YEH, however, thinks otherwise. The answer just gone up to Lord ELGIN is couched, if my information is correct, in a fine sarcastic vein, much like that returned to the American. It tells his Lordship that the question of the treatment of strangers at Canton has been settled by the decree of the Emperor; that Sir GEORGE BONHAM was made a baronet for respecting that decree, and he recommends Lord ELGIN to follow his example; that, as to compensation, YEH has a demand upon the English Government for losses suffered by the Chinese.

You must make some allowance for a version of a Chinese document read to me in Canton English; but I think I can pledge myself that this will be found to be the substance of this document.

Lord ELGIN is no true son of ROBERT the Bruce if he stands this style of answer; so we may soon now expect something decisive here.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST NAPOLEON.

Extended Ramifications of the Plot—Revelations of Rudio—Five Hundred Conspirators under Oath to Kill the Emperor—Annihilation of Liberty in France—The Americans in Paris on the Attentat.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1858.

The sensation created by the late attempt upon the life of the Emperor, is far from subsiding. New developments serve to show that the conspiracy was not an isolated one, or at least that the few individuals concerned in the attempt of the Rue Lepelletier, were not animated simply by personal passion in endeavoring to destroy the life of the Emperor. From England, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Spain, we have evidence that many of the revolutionary refugees were awaiting the *coup* of ORSINI and PIERRI, in order to make an irruption into France, and to raise the stan par of revolution in all the revolutionary States of Europe. The plan of the attempt, and its execution, were perhaps the work of these two desperate men; but the party to which they belong, in all its European ramifications, were apprised of the moment at which the attempt was to be made, and were prepared to take advantage of its results.

It is reported that one of the prisoners, RUDIO, has turned State's evidence, and that, in his confession, he has revealed a plot that does not offer a very smiling perspective for the Emperor. According to RUDIO'S confession, the conspirators were five hundred in number. They are bound to their work by a terrible oath, and their object is the assassination of LOUIS NAPOLEON. Each year, or oftener, if circumstances will warrant the attempt, the whole band are to draw lots from a box in which there will be five winning numbers. The five members drawing these are held to put in immediate execution an attempt upon the Emperor's life, which shall be approved by the whole society, and by those who are charged with its execution. The society has plenty of money for carrying out its designs.

Whether this confession of RUDIO be true or not, it is evident that at all the frontiers of France the revolutionists were waiting the blow in order to enter the country and institute a new order of things. The execution of their sworn design is, therefore, not abandoned; it is only adjourned. There are plenty of desperate men besides ORSINI and PIERRI in the revolutionary ranks—men who, like them, are willing to sacrifice themselves to what they deem a sort of martyrdom for the general good of Europe.

The trial of the conspirators will not take place, perhaps, for a month. If the affair were personal to the individuals arrested, there would be no delay; but the work of gathering evidence from foreign States will necessarily occupy some weeks. The greater part of this evidence will come from England, the late residence of the conspirators. The efforts of the English police have already led to valuable results in the discovery of papers, which establish important links in the chain of the conspiracy. From England, also, we receive a complete history of the antecedents of the principal prisoners. These histories are published in the English journals, and you will not fail to remark that the name of Miss MERITON WHITE appears on the surface again in connection with this affair. In the Count ORSINI'S history of his life in the Austrian dungeons, which was published some time ago in London, Miss WHITE'S name appears as its translator from Italian into English, and as the author of its preface, which is a warm eulogy of the subject of the biography.

The two principal conspirators, Count ORSINI and Colonel PIERRI, have revealed very little in the various secret examinations to which they have been subjected by the magistrates. They profess not to know each other, and deny all participation in the affair. A considerable number of arrests have been made since the date of my last letter, and it is said that more bombs have been found. The attentions paid by the Police to foreigners are very embarrassing, and many arrests have been made on the most frivolous grounds. The reproach addressed by the Emperor to the Prefect of Police, "That his Police were the worst in the world," since he could not find the conspirators when he knew that they were in Paris, has only served, of course, to make this already unscrupulous body still more unscrupulous and indiscriminating in its proceedings.

EMILE DE GIRARDIN'S wordy flourishes about a "Constitutional Opposition" and the "Empire with Liberty," could not have fallen more *mal apropos*; for directly upon the heels of this attempted new organization we have a demonstration from the Emperor to the effect that a curtailment of the present liberties (!) of the French people is essential to public order in France and to the general tranquillity of Europe. We have reason to believe that before the late attempt, and at the very moment when M. GIRARDIN was eliminating his new doctrine, the Emperor was deliberating upon new repressive measures, and that he was only waiting for an occasion to render their introduction easy. The occasion has presented itself in the late attempts on his life, and the wheel is already in motion. After the suppression of *Le Spectateur* and *La Presse*, several other journals were informed that the same fate awaited them if they did not moderate their language for the future. The suppression of some foreign journals published in the French language was also demanded. A French provincial journal was "warned" for the following offence: The journal added, after its notice of the Emperor's speech on the occasion of the opening of the Legislative bodies, that, "*according to the Agence Havas*, (telegraph line,) the cheering which followed his Majesty's discourse was most enthusiastic." The Prefect's warning says that the offence was contained in the ambiguous manner in which the fact is recorded—"according to the telegraph"—when every one knows, says the Prefect, that the cheering must have been of the character indicated. Again: a professor in a literary institution, who had been heard to call in question the enthusiasm which was attributed to the Parisians in favor of his Majesty, was called before a country Prefect, the words were acknowledged, and he was discharged from his functions.

But the most serious blow upon the liberties of the French people is dealt by a decree from the Emperor in the *Moniteur* of this morning. This decree divides France into five military divisions, each of which is to be commanded by a Marshal of France, under the title of *Commandant Superieur* Marshal MAGNAN, it is supposed, will still retain command of what has heretofore been called the division of Paris, and Marshal Count CASTELLANE of the Lyons division. The others will be commanded by Marshals PELISSIER, CANROBERT and BOSQUET. The decree states that one of the objects of this new organization is to secure a greater facility in the suppression of troubles within the State, as each of these Marshal-Governors will have extended powers in his department. Thus is France not only a despotism; it has receded into a military despotism, the most execrable of all; for the new organization of the Empire would of course be unmeaning if the military governors were not to have more or less absolute control of the prefects, sub-prefects and magistrates of their respective districts. And all this in the name of public order, progress, prosperity and civilization!

The French Government has addressed notes to England, Belgium, Switzerland and the Governments on its southern frontier, in regard to the refugees and the revolutionary agitators. What will be the result of these notes I shall not undertake to predict. The Count DE PERSIGNY'S speech at London shows tolerably well the state of the question between England and France. The latter will not demand more of England than England can give; and with this she will be satisfied.

Of the thousands of official felicitations sent in to his Majesty on his happy escape, very many call loudly for vengeance on the foreign miscreants, and for justice upon the Governments which harbor them. One of these documents, from the 89th Regiment of the Line, demands the privilege of marching into the den of the brigands, (into England,) to wreak summary vengeance.

All the monarchs of Europe have sent special agents—men of high rank—with autograph letters of felicitation to the Emperor. The English in Paris held a large meeting, at MEURICE'S Hotel, a week ago, and passed a series of congratulatory resolutions, which a committee afterwards carried up to the Palace and read to the Emperor. Yesterday morning a notice appeared in *Galignani's Messenger*, and was copied into all the French journals of to-day, calling on the Americans to meet at the Hotel du Louvre to-morrow for the same object. Following eight days after the English meeting, four days after the arrival of the special messenger all the way from St. Petersburgh, and fifteen days after the attempt on the Emperor's life, this meeting cannot claim at least the character of a spontaneous movement; and as spontaneous sympathy in such a case is the only sympathy valued, I am afraid their regard for his Majesty will be held rather cheap. On the other hand, if no meeting takes place, which is more than probable, it will be taken for granted by those who saw the call and see no subsequent resolutions, that the proposed expression of sympathy was voted down by the meeting. So that in any case the position is an awkward one. I understand that the Count JOANNES is the principal mover in getting up this call, and in procuring signers.

The death and funeral of the Queen of OUDE, in this city, has furnished excitement to a certain portion of the population this week—to all who are fond of oriental grandeurs and oriental ceremonies. The Queen was buried in the Mussulman section of the cemetery of Père la Chaise, and the English Government has appropriated a certain sum to construct her a handsome tomb near by her temporary grave. Her body was embalmed in the oriental manner, and, as she was of the Mussulman faith, will not, of course, be burned.

MALAKOFF.

Conspiracy against the King of Naples.

Naples (Jan. 23) Correspondence of the London Times.

As a steamer is leaving Naples again to-day, and no other will be leaving for four days, I hasten to communicate the following particulars: The report, of which I informed you in a recent letter, that the French Government had advised the Neapolitan Government of some danger which menaced the life of the King, seems to be confirmed. My information is that 10 persons, Frenchmen, had landed here for such a purpose. Forewarned was to be forearmed, and the Police were consequently on the alert. Foreign spies of various countries have been employed, and some say that the men have escaped, others that they are known; but on this point I cannot say anything which is definite. It is not improbable, if true, that these designs were part of the conspiracy which was near sacrificing the life of the Emperor NAPOLEON. It is impossible to speak of such base and cowardly attempts in too strong terms, and in proportion as liberal men are enlightened and honest are they indignant against acts which compromise the holy cause of liberty and progress. I believe that the great body of the Liberals of this country utterly repudiate the designs of the assassin as subversive of all their hopes for the future, and as opposed to Christian morality, and I rejoice to think that from day to day the public opinion of this country becomes sounder and more enlightened as to what measures are best to be adopted for their political regeneration.

A conspiracy, too, has just been discovered at Ascoli, the precise object of which I have been unable to ascertain. It appears, however, that the Roman Government has long had its eye upon the deliberations and movements of some secret societies in that place, and that on hearing that Neapolitans also were concerned in it, it invited the coöperation of the Government of the two Sicilies. Neither Government was willing to take any premature steps until all the evidence of crime was collected; but last week a seizure was made and many arrests effected. The affair is little known at present in Naples; but the source from which I hear of it leaves little doubt of its truth.

The Indian Mutinies.

GENERAL WINDHAM'S REPULSE NEAR CAWNPORE.

Calcutta (Dec. 24) Correspondence of the London Times.

The history of General WINDHAM'S affair has not been written in this country. The English Press is most self-denying in the suppression of all news which may injure the great cause, and has remained silent. It seems clear that on that occasion we suffered what amounted almost to a repulse. On the 27th of November the Cawnpore force moved, as you know, under General WINDHAM against the mutineers from Gwalior. The attack was successful, and the enemy decamped, losing three guns. Unfortunately, the camp was pitched among some brick-kilns outside Cawnpore, in a very bad position. On the following day, Nov. 28, the enemy, reinforced by the main body, advanced again, and commenced the regular native game at long bowls. The British replied with small guns and two 24-pounders, but the enemy's metal was as five to one in weight, and the cannonade on our side was ineffective, while that of the mutineers grew heavy. What happened then is differently related in every account. I believe the truth to be that one regiment, full of recruits, seeing no enemy, became confused. It did not, however, retire, or show any symptom of retiring till the order was given, and the whole force returned to the intrenchments. There an incomprehensible scene took place. The tents of the 88th and 34th are officially acknowledged as lost, but with them great quantities of clothing, commissariat stores, and baggage belonging to the relieving force in Oude, seem to have disappeared. Thus passed the first night. Next day (the 29th of November) the enemy came up in two columns, one on the camp and the other towards the city. At 10, fire opened upon the intrenchments, and at noon the 64th, headed by their Colonel, Brigadier WILSON, advanced to the Baptist Chapel. Here they were exposed to a fire which became first galling, and then unendurable, and with one gallant rush the men dashed at the guns. The movement had not been anticipated, and was not supported, and the 64th, only 180 in number, suffered heavily. The Brigadier fell shot; Captain MORPHY, Brigadier-Major, was cut to pieces. MCCRAE, the Quartermaster-General, urged his horse right up to the guns, cheering on his men, till he was cut to ribands. Major STERLING got up to the batteries, and while stretching out his hand to spike a gun fell dead; and Captain SAUNDERS, doing duty with the regiment, found himself with only 100 men and 10 officers out of 16 left alive. The bullets were falling in showers, the men were falling in sheaves, and the arrival of supports was still delayed, and the gallant fellow, sick at heart, after holding the guns a quarter of an hour, was compelled to order a retreat. The retreat became general on the right, and before evening the force was in intrenchments and the enemy just outside. Colonel WILSON was brought in and died two hours afterwards, pouring out with his last breath his love for the 64th, and his admiration of their deed. Captain SAUNDERS really deserves the Victoria cross. His conduct was extolled by every man in camp. I do not know so well what took place on the left, but the Rifles marched quietly on the guns. Their rifle-practice, cool and deadly as on parade, soon compelled the enemy to retire, and they took three 18-pounders. They lost poor Col. WOODFORD, who was shot through the head and died on the field, but they brought in his body. The scenes after the affair are said to have been fearful. The hospitals were crowded to suffocation; the enemy directed their fire specially upon them; and it was not till Sir COLIN CAMPBELL returned, and with a dozen haughty words brought every man to his place, that order was absolutely restored. Throughout the 64th and the Rifles behaved magnificently, and the 88th are said in the official telegram to have suffered severely. No explanation of the affair has or will be offered, but I fancy the fact stands thus: General WINDHAM is the most gallant of men, but he despised his enemy, and found out by experience that native soldiers—a mere mob when once cowed—are brave at the slightest gleam of success.

ARRIVAL OF SIR COLIN WITH REINFORCEMENTS.

The following account of the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief and reinforcements is supplied by one who marched with the gallant Scotchman:

We arrived here on the 28th in time to prevent a second massacre; the Gwalior troops were attacking the place, and it seems the affair was mismanaged. Our positions without the intrenched camp were deserted without fighting on our side. Two of our guns were nearly taken; the Naval Brigade, being without support, were obliged to leave them; the sudden advance of the enemy seems to have frightened our people. WINDHAM, however, drove them off and took some guns; the brutes, hearing of his (to them) unexpected arrival, bolted, but about 2,000 are said to be in the city, which we are shelling to-day—this is sad disappointment to us. We expected to get a few comforts on reaching Cawnpore, and now we cannot get anything; the rebels have possession of all. One of the merchants, who brought things down to Cawnpore, has lost all his property—10,000 rupees' worth. The enemy, it is said, are intrenching themselves close to the city—pluck, is it not? Our position is precarious, with all the sick, wounded (1,500 ours alone,) and ladies and children. Our line of march extended eight miles, and the rear-guard, since leaving Lucknow, always came up next morning.

RETREAT OF THE ENEMY.

The enemy opened at about 6¾ A. M. of the 29th, with a heavy crossfire from each flank, as well as from the centre, of shell, shot, grape, canister, &c., which was cordially returned from our intrenchments, and the firing continued incessantly the entire day. About 10 A. M., the Commander-in-Chief's force commenced crossing, and during the day her Majesty's 53d and 93d, the 2d Punjaub Infantry, Horse Battery of six guns, Foot Artillery, with five guns, the 9th Lancers, Hodson's Horse, Peel's Battery of two 24-pounders, and an eight-inch howitzer, came across. In the evening a detachment of the Madras Fusiliers and the 5th Punjaub Cavalry, with some of the ladies, children, and sick from Lucknow, came over. During the night a continued file fire was kept up between our and the enemy's outposts. At 7 A. M. of the 30th the enemy's batteries again opened on us from the same positions as the day before, and a new one to their left flank which teased us greatly, playing on the General Hospital and the tents and quarters of the *Commissariat*. The former was hit by several round shot. We replied in right good earnest, silencing the enemy's guns at times, but only for a while, since, shifting position, they invariably opened on us again. During the day the residue of the troops and refugees from Lucknow crossed over, and during the night the major portion of the enormous baggage camp. On the 1st December we received reinforcements from Allahabad. At 10 A. M. the enemy's batteries opened fire and ours returned it. H. M.'s 93d Highlanders captured one and spiked two guns, which latter they were unable to bring in. About 10 P. M. the enemy attacked the outposts of H. M.'s 93d and 53d, and were repulsed with great loss, and file firing on both sides lasted nearly all night. At 6 A. M. of the 2d the enemy's batteries opened again, and we responded; but the former was very soon quieted by five small mortars we got in position at the Gunga battery, under the direction of Captain AUSTIN, whose fire was first-rate. Towards the afternoon an outer camp was formed, and telegraphic communication with Futtehpore and Allahabad resumed. From this day to yesterday the enemy's fire slackened considerably, and almost ceased—occasional shells and round-shot coming in at long and irregular intervals. Towards nightfall the ladies, children, and about 400 sick and wounded, left for Allahabad, with a good escort. On the 4th the enemy sent a fire-boat to destroy our bridge, but the set of the current turned it towards shore, and no mischief happened. At 9:10 A. M. of the 6th the enemy fired one shell, and then ceased. Just one hour after, every battery and gun from our intrenchment and the outer camp, as also the guns that had been sent out to bear on the enemy, opened fire simultaneously, and played briskly the live-long day. The foe replied enough, and seemed paralysed. I have heard that several of their outposts were closely engaged with ours during the day, but I have not been able to obtain particulars. Shortly after 10 P. M. the enemy's extreme left flank advanced on our outposts, and opened a murderous fire of ginjalls, rifles and grape, which our fellows replied to *con amore* for nearly two hours, and as briskly

Dr. Bellows' Lectures on Pauperism and Crime.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I think it a public duty to call attention to the deception and incompetency of the reporter who pretends to give abstracts of two of my recent lectures in your columns. In the *Tribune* of Tuesday, Feb. 9, appeared the following paragraph:

"The lecture of Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, at Clinton Hall, on Pauperism and Crime, was very well attended. Dr. BELLOWS urged the importance of free schools, free public lectures on interesting and popular subjects, entertainments of an instructive character, &c., as the best means of removing the pauperism, ignorance, degradation and crime which exist in our midst to such an alarming extent at the present time. He contended that establishment or proper places of amusement and instruction would do more to stop the progress of crime and increase of poverty than all the soup-houses and benevolent associations and other experiments yet tried for that purpose. His remarks were listened to with close attention."

The only line of truth in this account, is that which says that I "urged the importance of free schools." I said nothing about free public lectures, and not a word about public amusements. Possibly, the reporter may have been present ten minutes at the lecture of which he presumes to give account, but he could have manufactured his report just as well without having entered the room. His notice is not only utterly empty of what I did say, but as full of what I did not say as its limits allowed.

The injury which such fictitious reports may do—an injury all the greater when the report is well-meant, and in sympathy with the assumed views of the lecturer—is illustrated in the use made of this very paragraph by Dr. TYNG. At the public meeting in the Academy of Music, for the reception of Hon. NEAL DOW, that perfect gentleman and humble Christian referred to the fact that a clergyman was lecturing on Pauperism and Crime in this City at this time who proposed public amusements as a remedy for pauperism, and he condensed his criticism of the preposterous idea into a contemptuous and highly dramatic Pah! Had that cautious and meek divine been acquainted with the character of your reports, he would have first assured himself of the correctness of what he must have felt such pain in republishing, and would have been spared the melancholy duty of venting his holy derision.

Here is your reporter's second attempt:

"LECTURE BY DR. BELLOWS.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered the fifth of the course of Lowell Lectures on 'Pauperism and Crime,' at Clinton Hall, last evening. He said that by the social statistics of a community during a given period of time, in connection with its sanitary condition, we were enabled to estimate with comparative certainty how much crime against person and property would be committed in that community during a like period. Hence, knowing the conditions which lead to these results, we were able to apply the proper remedies, and it was our imperative duty to do so, since otherwise we assume the responsibility which such knowledge imposed upon us. The lecturer then went on to state his views in regard to the best means of treating this disease. He believed that clean streets good sewerage, comfortable, well-ventilated dwellings, sound moral training and intellectual recreation were eminently efficacious in the prevention of pauperism and crime. The last lecture of the course will be delivered at the same place on Thursday evening next."

Hardly the faintest conception of the lecture is given in this notice. The first dozen lines are not false, but they supply no hint of the purpose of the lecture, which was, by a careful analysis of human nature and human society, to exhibit the origin of crime in the unoccupied faculties, ungratified affection and undisciplined passions of the non-working class. The last eight lines are positively false, as "the lecturer went on" to do no such thing as they represent, having stopped precisely where the report commences his impudent guess work.

If I be any comfort to the *Tribune* to know that it is not alone in practicing this kind of imposition on the public credulity, I will refer it to the report of the same lecture in the NEW-YORK TIMES of this morning. The TIMES says:

"Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered another of his Lowell lectures at Clinton Hall last evening. The lecture-room was full, and the lecturer was listened to attentively. He described man as a creature characterized by universal wants. He not only wants and receives, but wants and takes when he can give a fair equivalent in labor or its products, and demands nothing beyond what society can fairly grant and well. Crime, the lecturer said, is impossible; when otherwise vice is the result."

This paragraph, which nobody could suppose to refer to the same lecture, begins with an amiable falsehood. The lecture-room was not half full, as it has not been from the beginning of the course—the guides and teachers, the clergymen and fathers of the City—persons supposed to be interested in social science—saving more serious engagements than listening to a treatment of the most pressing and difficult of practical subjects, by a person of whose competency to speak thoughtfully, honestly, soberly upon it, only nineteen years of public life in New-York had given pledges. Of the hodge-podge contained in the remaining few lines of this curiosity, if it can be imagined to mean anything, it means just what the lecturer did not. The ascription of such nonsense to him is very nearly libelous. "Crime, the lecturer said, is impossible, when otherwise vice is the result!" This is raving madness!

It is not in defence of my own opinion, and not from any special sensitiveness to misrepresentation, that I comment upon these reports—in which, evidently, nothing but kindness to me is intended—but in warning to the public of the false pretensions of portions of the public press, which in reporting what it is thought the public desire to be informed upon, affects a fidelity which is delusive, and may be dangerous to private reputation and public sentiment.

The employment of incompetent, insufficient, or unreliable persons, in this responsible office, is a serious injustice to the community, and a great offence against those public men who ask no patronage from the press, but only either entire neglect or correct reports of their public performances.

Allow me, in correction of any seeming asperity in these lines, to give you a recent experience of reporting, which may amuse your readers. In urging the application of religion to the daily duties of various classes of persons, I had said in the course of a sermon: "You may take a woman's life, if you please, to illustrate this necessity." "Mamma," said a boy of eight years old to his mother, on returning home from church, "is it right to kill women?" "No, indeed," replied the astonished parent; "why do you ask such a question?" "Because," mamma, "the minister said so. Don't you remember he said, 'You may take a woman's life, if you please?'" Is it in your office or in that of the TIMES, that this boy is now acting as reporter? Respectfully yours,

HENRY W. BELLOWS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Feb. 18.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 15, 17, 176, 153, 194, 134, 66, 196, 198, 197, 201, 202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 74, 79, 166, 30, 31, 36, 47, 75, 95, 130, 148, 42, 46, 65, 67, 78, 84, 93, 107, 108, 109.

COMMON PLEAS—*By Court—Part I.*—Nos. 6, 77, 79, 80, 82, 83, 85 to 100 inclusive. *Part II.*—*By Court*—Nos. 226, 9, 13, 14, 17, 10, 11, 25, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 44, 60, 72, 73, 74, 75, 62.

The Johnson and Allen Case—Lola Montez not Present.

SUPREME COURT—FEB. 16.

Before John N. Whiting, Referee.

William H. Harvey, assignee of David Wemyss Johnson vs. Norman B. Griffin.—This case came again before the referee yesterday. Mr. Seely, counsel for defendant was proceeding to call witnesses, when Mr. Schermerhorn, counsel for plaintiff, objected to any witness being called until the cross-examination of Lola Montez was concluded. She was on the stand at the last adjournment of the Court, and her examination was not finished.

Mr. SEELY said they might proceed with another witness, and leave the conclusion of her testimony till another time.

Mr. Schermerhorn decisively objected, and the referee, remarking that it would be more regular to finish with Madame Lola before another witness was sworn, adjourned the case, with the understanding that the lady would certainly be present on the next occasion.

Important Presentment of the Grand Jury—The Observance of the Sabbath—Unsafe Condition of School-Houses.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

The Recorder being engaged on special business at his own private office, Judge RUSSELL yesterday occupied the bench. There were no trials, and only one plea was entered. Francis Chicherio, indicted for stealing a watch worth $50, from Robert Goodacre, on Jan. 17, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

The Grand Jury, having finished their labors, came into Court with a batch of indictments, and the following important presentation:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

The Grand Jury would respectfully present, that a serious and growing evil is the disregard, by certain classes of the public, of the laws designed to preserve the due observance of the Sabbath. Although these laws abundantly provide for the prohibition of all occupations, exhibitions, and entertainments calculated to detract from the quiet and respect due to the day, and (if properly enforced) are such in their nature as to insure to citizens of every denomination a full, free, and undisturbed opportunity for rest and worship, yet in some of the most populous sections of the City, and the afternoons and evenings of the day, theatrical exhibitions, secular concerts, bowling and pistol galleries, juggling-shows, dancing-houses, bands of music, tippling-saloons, and every species of lawless pursuit, are maintained in open violation of the law, and in the disregard of the public authorities. To these lawless places are attracted vast numbers of the unguarded youth and immoralized maturity of both sexes, and dissipation, excitement, contaminating associations, quarreling, and frequent violence are among the consequences. Independently of the annoyance and offence which these disturbances create to the law-observing and Christian portion of the community, the fact that the laws may be thus openly violated, and the constituted authorities fail to secure their due observance, cannot but produce the most pernicious effect upon the ill-disposed, who participate in the lawless gatherings, as well as those who are encouraged in their courses by the inefficient administration of the law. We would recommend that the laws of suppression of these exhibitions be rigidly enforced, and that it be made the special duty of the Police to suppress them by the undeviating execution of the law. It would be out of place to enlarge upon the consequences of these unlawful gatherings; but it cannot be denied that they are among the fruitful causes of engendering in the corrupted youth of our City the fearful tendencies to crime which are daily manifested in our criminal courts.

Another subject to which the Grand Jury deem it their duty to direct the attention of the public authorities is the dangerous construction of many of the buildings occupied for our Public Schools in the event of fire or other casualty exciting alarm occurring during the hours of instruction. While the Grand Jury are desirous of avoiding any general imputation against the safety of the Public School-houses of our City, by which undue apprehension might be excited, yet, in view of the deplorable result of the recent catastrophe in School No. 14, Brooklyn, and of the facts which have been presented to them, showing an equal want of safety in at least one instance in this City, and which, they fear, is not an isolated case, they feel constrained to present the subject as one demanding the most serious and rigid investigation. Their attention has been especially called to School No. 3, Ninth Ward, situated in Hudson street, where it appears there are 1,338 pupils of both sexes, undergoing instruction, as follows: 527 in the Primary Department; 402 in the Female Department, and 409 in the Male Department. The rooms for instruction of the majority are in the upper part of the building, and the main or front staircase, furnishing the chief outlet, is but three feet seven inches in width. The entrance gate is only three feet inside, the front door four feet, and the outlet to the ground from the Primary Department but three feet seven inches. And these furnish the only means of escape, except that in the rear of the Female Department there is a stairway two feet two inches in width, and a stairway three feet wide from the Male Department to the yard. These means of egress are obviously insufficient for the large number of pupils, in the event of there occurring any sudden panic.

More attention has been manifested by our Public School officers to secure the erection of costly and imposing edifices rather than buildings of a convenient and safe description. If the large sums of money expended in the construction of Public School edifices had been employed more in the purchase of ground than in the buildings, and the plan had been adopted of arranging the rooms for instruction on the first and second stories, it is clear that the comfort and security of the children would be much more adequately guaranteed.

There are in the neighborhood of 100,000 children confined daily in the buildings for public instruction in this City, and in many of them the rooms for tuition are in the third, fourth and fifth stories. If the means of outlet are of the same character in all as in the case to which we have referred, it is fearful to contemplate the imminent hazard to which so many children are daily exposed. The property of our schools is vested in the City, and we think that the Common Council, as the legislative department of the Corporation, clothed with power to enact ordinances for the protection and government of community, would find it within their province to investigate the condition of this portion of the City property, and either by the adoption of ordinances to guard against the evils indicated, or, if necessary, to apply to the Legislature for adequate relief.

WILSON G. HUNT, Foreman.

JOHN I. OLCOTT, Secretary.

His Honor Judge RUSSELL returned thanks to the Grand Inquest for the attention they had given to the subjects brought before them, and the Court adjourned till this morning.

The dueling season has opened in New-Orleans. Two physicians of the Charity Hospital, Drs. Cholon and Forster, took a shot at each other at the Metarie course on Wednesday, with shot guns, forty yards. They quarreled about the treatment of the wound of young Weems, who was mortally shot by Bond a few days ago. The *True Delta*, of Thursday, mentions that Mr. Taylor, editor of the Baton Rouge *Advocate*, and Mr. A. L. Guzman, were in New-Orleans en *route* across the Lake to be shot.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1858.

The principal Market Places are the

WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 16, 1858.

MARKS.	BEEVES. In the first to-day.	Beeves on the ground.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2285	2360	18	219	919	.....
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	73	13	32	1528	.....
Chamberlin's Robinson-st.	.....	131	69	86	3042	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	136	72	91	507	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2285	3030	172	411	6036	.....
Last week	1700	2700	134	370	6890	1505

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four Sixty Markets for the year 1857 3,183

Receipts for the corresponding week last year 3,227

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1003	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	655	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	432	18	209	919	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	200	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is the report of the live stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad for the week ending Wednesday, Feb. 17:

Cattle, head	1,746	Hogs, head	4,495
Sheep, head	3,030	Horse, head	—
Total			9,271

Receipt of Hogs at Hudson River Drove Yards, Thirty seventh-street, for week ending Feb. 17, 1858:

By New-York and Erie Railroad	4,055
By Hudson River Railroad	860
By Camden and Amboy	160
From Bergen *via* Erie Railroad	145
Total	5,220

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	64	Maryland	14
New-York	941	Missouri	42
Illinois	515	Pennsylvania	42
Kentucky	—	Texas	—
Indiana	35	Connecticut	2
Virginia	147	Michigan	16
Iowa	—	New-Jersey	23

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are ½c.@½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	11¾c.@12½c.	12c. @14c.
First quality	10c. @10½c.	10c. @10¾c.
Medium quality	9c. @ 9½c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 8½c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poorest quality	7c. @ 8c.	7c. @ 8c.
General selling prices	8c. @10c.	8c. @10c.
Average of all sales	9c. @ 9¼c.	9c. @ 9¼c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@11c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7½c.@10c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

As this is the first day of the Lenten season, during which very many persons will abstain from eating meat, the supply of beef cattle may be put down as exceeding the demand. There were 2,265 offered at Forty-fourth-street for this morning's sales, including the few disposed of last evening. The total City receipts for the week sum up 3,030, an advance of 330 over last week, and above 100 less than the average weekly receipts for 1857. But the supply is greater in reality than shown by the numbers, since the animals offered this week have been unusually large in size and good in quality. We have not in a long time seen so many good cattle offered at one week's market; certainly not at this season of the year. The weather, clear and cold, is just right for meat buyers, but the sales dragged somewhat, as the sellers tried hard to maintain last week's rates. A gradual weakening of the market was evident before noon, and this continued through the day with 300 to 400 head unsold. With the decline in prices, the Washington Market wholesale butchers bought pretty freely. Above 400 Cattle went East from Albany this week.

The table below and the special notes following will give the derivation of the principal lots on sale at Forty-fourth-street with their general quality, and other matters of interest. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
30	N. Y.	Farmers	Hoag & Sherman.
40	N. Y.	D. R. Tripp	H. Hurd.
82	Ill.	.....	T. White & Son.
90	Ohio.	Alexander & Virgin	S. Uery.
60	O. & Ind.	J. C. Allen & others	Owners.
27	N. Y.	Farmers	Bud. & Eastman.
16	N. Y.	T. Bloomer	Vail & Carey.
26	N. Y.	D. G. Culver	Owner.
14	Ohio.	T. R. Tripp	Owner.
36	Ohio.	A. Warner	Westheimer & Bro.
37	N. Y.	Bodlong & Eastman	Westheimer & Bro.
64	Ohio.	F. Yocum	Owner.
18	Mich.	Bolles & Stephenson	Valentine & Martin
35	Ill.	I. B. Leader	Allerton & Myers.
14	Md.	J. Groff	Allerton & Myers.
50	Ohio.	Allerton & Conger	Allerton & Myers.
76	N. J.	&c. Several owners	Owners.
114	Ohio.	W. Taylor	Gurney & Wheaton.
32	N. Y.	Several owners	Teed & Wheeler.
90	N. Y.	Several owners	Doty, Wall & Philp.
27	N. Y.	Geo. Sage	Beech & Bray.
20	N. Y.	Murray & Fisher	Owner.
122	Va.	Shuster & Seigle	Owners.
33	Ohio.	H. Caldwell	Owners.
17	N. Y.	A. M. Brush	Owner.
16	N. Y.	P. P. Miller	Owner.
38	Ohio.	T. P. Miller	Owner.
16	N. Y.	R. Murray	Mead & Holcomb.
20	Ill.	M. Dalton	Owner.
89	Ill.	Wm. McIntyre	Owner.
18	N. Y.	I. Joslyn	Owner.
18	N. Y.	P. Dolan	Owner.
26	N. Y.	C. Davis	Owner.
47	Ohio.	Messenger & Gillett	Beach & Bray.
50	Va.	B. Echstein	Geo. A. Toffey.
102	—	E. C. Sumner	Owner.
75	Va.	J. H. Williams	D. Barnes.
92	Ohio.	J. Perrill	Owner.
68	N. Y.	Wells & Hoxie	J. A. Merritt.
57	N. Y.	Geo. Sage	Owners.
64	Ohio.	E. Lockman	Owner.
58	N. Y.	Several owners	Owner.
19	N. Y.	Pettibone & Co	Mead & Holcomb.
			Owners

J. C. HOAG on account of HOAG & SHERMAN was selling 36 Dutchess County Oxen belonging to neighboring farmers at 9c.@10c. They were fair heavy Cattle. One fine pair rated 2,400 lbs. net, brought $275, or over 11c

D. R. TRIPP, of Columbia County, this State, contributed 40 medium to good Steers and Oxen of 700 lbs., estimated weight, which H. HURD was selling at 8c.@10c., with the exception of four Cattle fed by O. H. WILCOX. One pair of these were three years old Steers, for which J. HALL paid $225, or about 12c. Another pair of four year old Herefords, fed by the same person, HURD reports sold to D. MULBY, of Newark, at 12½c. to be weighed. They were of fine make, and showed good feeding, although not the fattest Cattle we have seen. Home weight 4,500 lbs. gross. We are glad to see this breed of Cattle, of which several were in the yards to-day, tested by feeders.

H. M. STALEY put his 76 Morgan County, Ill., steers in the hands of WHITE & SON, who report them selling at 9c.@10c. Estimated weight 750 lbs. net.

ALEXANDER & VIRGIN forwarded 82 good steers and oxen from Illinois, rated 800 lbs. net. S. ULERY was disposing of them at 9¾c.@10¾c.

BUDLONG & EASTMAN wholesaled, yesterday, a lot of 90 Ohio cattle, which they had previously purchased at Buffalo. They rated 750 lbs. net, and drought about 9¾c. They were selling to-day, for J. C ALLEN and others, 60 Ohio and Indiana cattle, of common to medium quality, at 8c.@9c.

VAIL & CAREY were selling 27 of their own and neighbors' cattle from Dutchess County, at 8½c.@10½c., to be weighed, which is near ½c. more than they would bring this evening.

T. BLOOMER was selling on his own account 16 heavy Westchester County oxen, of fair quality, at 9c.@10c. estimated at 850 lbs. net.

DOTY, WALLING & PHILIPS were selling for different parties 38 State cattle of different qualities, at 9c.@9¾c.

W. TAYLOR forwarded 114 common to medium Ohio steers, rated 650 lbs., which TEED and WHEELER were selling with 40 Dutchess and Westchester County cattle of their own at 9c.@10c.

GURNEY and WHEATON were selling 70 New-Jersey, State and Indiana cattle for different owners at 8c.@10c., or about ½c. less than last week.

MEAD and HOLCOMB sold 64 very good State cattle for sundry parties, at near 10c., and 38 light steers of medium quality for S. P. MILLER, of Ohio, at 9c.@10c.

ALLERTON and MYERS, for I. B. LODER, 33 good Illinois cattle, estimated 750 lbs., at 10c., and 14 Marylanders, for J. GROFF, at 10½c. These were fine animals.

ALLERTON & CONGER were selling 50 first-rate Ohio steers of their own purchase, at 10c.@10¾c.

BOLLES & STEPHENSON purchased 18 Michigan cattle at Albany, which they sold through at 9c@10c., and cleared a little on them, which is more than all who bought there for this market can say.

F. YOCUM forwarded 64 fair steers from Madison County, Ohio, which would weigh about 675 lbs. net. They were sold by VALENTINE & MARTIN at 8½@10c.

D. G. CULVER sold 25 of his own Dutchess County cattle, ranging from fair to very good, and averaging near 1,600 lbs net. Among them were 8 very fine Herefords, raised by G. CLARK and fed by P. SWEET, of Copake, Columbia County, New-York, which brought 11c. to be weighed.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is no change in this market since last week. The demand is light and fully met by the receipts.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 18 fresh cows which sold slowly at $30@$40 for good, and $50@$60 for extra animals. The trade continues dull.

BROWNING reports receipts of 13 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, with no extras. Very few are offering, and the demand is light, or as dealers say, "there is nothing doing."

CHAMBERLIN reports 60 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports 72 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, with a few at $55. Markets very dull, with nearly half of last week's supply left over.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

Receipts are increasing as the time approaches for the usual coming in of Cows. Prices are about as last week.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 209 Veal Calves, selling at 6¾c.@7¾c. for good animals. Common ones bring 5½@6c. The market is abundantly supplied, and sales rather slow.

BROWNING reports receipts of 32 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7c. A few bring 7½c. ₱ lb. Market sufficiently supplied, and selling fair.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 86 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c.

O'BRIEN reports 84 Veal Calves, selling at 6¼c.@7¾c. A few extra animals sell for 7¾c. There are plenty on hand, and they are selling tolerably brisk.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, also much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The receipts are moderate, but sufficient for the demand of live Sheep. Prices do not vary materially from last week, although the markets are rather slow.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 919 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 9c.@10c., and a few 11c. ₱ lb., net weight. Stock mostly very good, although one *scabby* lot reflected no credit to the sender. They sold, we believe, at $1 75 each.

BOLLES & STEPHENSON report sales of 482 Sheep at $3 50@$7 ₱ head. Prices are as last week, with a slow market.

BROWNING reports receipts of 1,528 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb., net weight. A few extra animals bring 11c., while others range from 7c.@8c. Stock mostly from this State and of very fair quality. The supply is moderate for to day. Sales of good stock have ranged from $4 50@$5 50, with a few at $6 50 each. Very few Lambs are now offered. The market is quiet.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,648 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$5 ₱ head.

O'BRIEN reports sales of 507 Sheep and Lambs by REED & MCGRAW.

Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING'S for the week ending Feb 16:

JAS. MCCARTY (agent) reports sales of 409 Sheep and Lambs for $1,942 75, or $4 75 ₱ head.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Arrivals for the week have been rather moderate, and prices may be quoted a trifle higher. The demand is not very active just now, although the favorable weather for packing may influence it.

ALLERTON receipts of no hogs during the past week. Prices range at 5¾c.@6c., gross. The demand is not active, still good Hogs would find a ready sale at the above quotations.

VAN BRUNT & WARNOCK, pork packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

Live.		Dressed.	
Corn fed	6@6¼	Corn fed	7¼@7¾
Distillery	—	Distillery	—

Arrivals moderate.

G. W. BOHAN, commission merchant, 46 Exchange Place and 6 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

Heavy Corn Hogs	5¾@5¾	7¼@7¾
Light Corn Hogs	5¾@5¾	7¼@7¾
New-York State Corn Hogs	5¾@5¾	7¼@7¾
Distillery Hogs	5¾@6	7¾@7¾
Mast Hogs	5 @5¾	6¾@6¾

Arrivals very fair—about 2,000 at the several yards unsold. Demand limited.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The cold weather of the past few days has diminished the receipts of most vegetables, but there is a sufficient stock on hand for present wants, and only a few things have advanced in prices. The marketmen complain of very dull times.

Potatoes are unchanged. We notice a fine lot of pink-eyes from Vermont, but the freight by railroad prevents forwarding the surplus in that region. They were selling for $2 25 ₱ bbl.

Apples are advancing in price gradually, but slowly.

Turnips are in sufficient supply, and remain cheap.

Squashes are now out of market, and the freezing weather prevents fresh receipts.

Greens have advanced in price now that they are mostly frozen up.

Butter is more active, with an indication of an improvement in prices. There is a little more shipping demand.

Eggs are improving in price. Lent creates a greater demand and the weather is against fresh receipts just now. There is a good stock on hand, and as fresh ones advance the heretofore dull trade in limed stock will improve.

Poultry is in moderate supply, with only a medium demand. Prices are now pretty well up, and hotels not over full.

Venison is getting scarce and bear meat is not now in market.

Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl	$2 25	@	$2 50
Potatoes—Northern Mercer, ₱ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—Jersey Mercers, ₱ bbl	3 25	@	3 75
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ₱ bbl	—	@	3 00
Potatoes—Whites, ₱ bbl	—	@	2 25
Potatoes—California, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Potatoes—Round Red, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Potatoes—Carters, ₱ bbl	2 75	@	3 50
Potatoes—New Peruvia, ₱ bushel	95	@	1 00
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ₱ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 37
Onions—White, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Beets—₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 37
Carrots—₱ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Parsnips—₱ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Salsify—₱ dozen bunches	1 00	@	1 25
Cranberries—Common, ₱ bbl	8 00	@	10 00
Cranberries—Extra, ₱ bbl	10 50	@	11 50
Chestnuts—₱ bushel	2 00	@	2 50
Hickory Nuts—₱ bushel	2 50	@	—
Black Walnuts—₱ bush	1 00	@	—
Peanuts—Va., ₱ bushel	70	@	90
Peanuts—Wilmington, ₱ bushel	90	@	1 00
Apples—Common, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Apples—Gilliflower, ₱ bbl		@	3 50
Apples—Spitzenberg, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 50
Apples—Greenings, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	3 75
Apples—Talman Sweets, ₱ bbl	—	@	3 50
Apples—Dried Southern, ₱ lb	6	@	7
Apples—Dried Northern, ₱ lb	6¾	@	7¾
Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Turnips—Rutabagas, ₱ bbl	37	@	50
Turnips—Flat, ₱ bbl	25	@	37
Cabbages—₱ 100	4 00	@	5 00
Cabbages—Red, ₱ doz	1 00	@	1 25
Sea Kale—₱ dozen	31	@	37
Spinach—₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Fetticus—₱ basket	75	@	1 00
Leeks—₱ 100 bunches	3 00	@	4 00
Celery—₱ doz	1 00	@	1 25
Celery—Turnip-rooted, ₱ doz	50	@	62
Garlic—₱ 100	5 00	@	—
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Butter—State, ₱ lb	12	@	18
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Lard—In bbls	9	@	9½
Lard—Kegs	9½	@	10½
Cheese—₱ lb	6	@	8
Eggs—Fresh, ₱ doz	16	@	16½
Eggs—Limed, ₱ doz	11	@	12
Fowls—Western, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Fowls—Bucks County, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Chickens—₱ lb	11	@	13
Ducks—₱ lb	15	@	18
Ducks—Canvass Back, ₱ pair	2 50	@	3 00
Ducks—Red Heads, ₱ pair	1 12	@	1 25
Ducks—Broad Bill, ₱ pair	75	@	87
Turkeys—₱ lb	12	@	15
Turkeys—Wild, each	2 00	@	5 00
Turkeys—Western, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Geese—₱ lb	10	@	11
Guinea Fowls—₱ pair	44	@	50
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ₱ doz	2 25	@	2 50
Pigeons—Squab, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Partridge—₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Prairie Hens—₱ pair	1 25	@	1 50
Quails—₱ doz	5 00	@	5 50
Roasting Pigs	1 25	@	2 50
Rabbits	18	@	25
Hares—Each	37	@	50
Squirrels—Each	6	@	8
Venison—Saddle, ₱ lb	13	@	15
Venison—Carcass, ₱ lb	9½	@	10¾

Markets... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1858—5 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 84 bbls. Ashes, 1,574 bbls. Flour, 200 bags Barley, and 206 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported since our last of about 54 bbls., in lots, at $6 25 for Pots, and $8 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 1,860 bbls., including 1,095 bbls. Pots, and 765 bbls Pearls.

BEESWAX—American yellow, 27½c.@28½c., cash, ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are in better request at our revised quotations: Patent Sperm at 30c.; plain do., at 40c.; Stearic at 26c.@27c.; and Adamantine at 18c.@20c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Is more sought after at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of nearly 2,000 bags Rio at 10c.@11¼c.; 175 mats Singapore, at 11c.; 120 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.@13¼c.; and small lots of Bahia, from second hands, at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb. We quote: Maracaibo, at 11c.@14c.; Rio, at 9¾c.@11¾c.; Bahia, at 9¾c.@10c.; and St. Domingo, at 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Ingot continues in active request, at strengthening rates. Other kinds are moderately inquired for, and are steady. We quote: New Sheathing at

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

We are constantly in the receipt of communications purporting to state important facts, but entirely anonymous. We must repeat that, for reasons of evident propriety, *anonymous communications conveying information will, under no circumstances,* RECEIVE ANY ATTENTION WHATEVER. We must have such evidence as the writer's name and address may afford of the truth of his statements;—as a matter of course, they are always considered confidential.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence, containing important news, from all parts of the world, solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ The screw steamship *City of Baltimore* will leave this port to day at 12 M. for Liverpool.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Collins steamship *Baltic* is now in her fourteenth day out from Liverpool, and overdue at this port. Nothing had been seen of her at Sandy Hook at 10 o'clock last night, after which the telegraph stopped working beyond the Highlands.

Our letters by the *Niagara*, received yesterday morning, contain much matter of interest From China we learn that the preparations for the attack upon Canton were complete on the 16th of December. Hostilities would, in all probability, be commenced about Christmas. YEH'S answer to Lord ELGIN'S ultimatum leaves no room to believe that negotiations could possibly be renewed until Canton has been taken and occupied. In the operations directed against that city France and England will act in concert. Commissioner REED, however, has preserved a strict neutrality. Our correspondent on board the *Portsmouth*, writing with knowledge of the facts, gives some interesting particulars concerning Mr. REED'S actual policy and his plans for the future.

Our Paris correspondent, in a letter which we publish elsewhere, gives some further details of the late attempted assassination of the Emperor. The conspiracy is understood to have been a thoroughly organized one. Five hundred men are supposed to have been implicated, and all had bound themselves by oath to effect the fiendish object of their plot. Important revelations, it is expected, will be made on the trial of PIERRI, ORSINI and RUDIO The refugee question and NAPOLEON'S "repressive measures" still form the chief subjects of discussion in the political circles of Paris.

In the United States Senate yesterday, resolutions from the Michigan Legislature were presented, opposing the admission of any more Slave States, and denouncing the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. HOUSTON'S resolution relating to a protectorate of Central America and Mexico, was taken up, and after some debate was laid on the table. The Army bill occupied attention for the rest of the day, but without any result. The House adopted a resolution declaring it inexpedient to adopt the prayer of Mr. BROOKS who contests the seat of Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, for a Special Committee to take testimony. Lecompton was discussed in Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill.

The Governor's purpose of superseding the present Canal Auditor by a Republican appointee met an unpleasant check in the Senate yesterday. All nominations made to that body go to a Committee of Senators from the Judicial District in which the nominee resides, who report the next week, unless otherwise ordered. In this case a motion was made, and *carried*, that the Committee repert on the 5th day of next July. This is equivalent to a rejection of the nomination and a retention in office of the present incumbent. It is understood to have been brought about by the vote of Mr. STOW, who was elected an independent against the regular Republican candidate in the Genesee County District. It is possible, of course, that this action may be reversed.

Previous to the Executive Session, nothing of importance was done by the State Senate yesterday. In the Assembly, among the petitions presented was one to compel the payment of laborers' wages in coin or State bills. Bills were reported favorably, requiring returns of mechanics' deposits in savings banks; to repeal the Metropolitan Police Law, and to allow the Harlem Railroad to run engines to Thirty-second-street. The Committee on Commerce and Navigation were empowered to send for persons and papers in reference to the New-York Ferries. Two bills are to be introduced for the removal of the State Capital—one by Mr. HANFORD for its removal to this City, and the other by Mr. CASE for its removal to Syracuse. Notice was also given of intention to introduce a bill for the construction of railroads on Broadway and parallel streets, and another to suppress intemperance and legalize the sale of intoxicating drinks. A bill was introduced for the better regulation of the New-York Fire Department.

The U. S. steam-frigate *Wabash*, bearing the broad pennant of Flag-Officer HIRAM PAULDING, arrived yesterday in 7 days from Havana. The following is the list of her officers: Flag-Officer—Hiram Paulding, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Squadron. Captain—Frederick Engle. Lieutenants—Geo. T. Sinclair, Edward A. Barnet, D. M. Fairfax, J. C. Beaumont, Leonard Paulding, S. P. Quackenbush, Hudson M. Garland. Purser—McKean Buchanan. Surgeon of the Fleet—G. R. B. Horner. Chaplain—Moses B. Chase. Captain of Marines—B. Macomber. Chief-Engineer—James W. King. Passed Assistant Surgeon—J. H. Otis. Assistant Surgeon—Wm. Johnson, Jr. Lieut. of Marines—James Lewis. Flag Officer's Secretary—Tattnall Paulding. Midshipmen—M. Sicard, Edward Lea, H. H. Dalthe, E. S. Norton, A. P. Cooke, Geo. M. Blodgett, T. H. Eastman, Nathaniel Green. Captain's Clerk—A. O. Shuff. Purser's Clerk—E. Mellach. First Assistant Engineers—Montgomery Fletcher, D. B. Macomb. Second Assistant Engineers—T. Williamson, E. W. Manning. Third Assistant Engineers—P. G. Peltz, T. I. Jones, J. W. Thompson, Jr., Geo. J. Barry. Boatswain—Chas. Woodland. Gunner—Wm. H. Hamilton. Carpenter—N. Mager. Sailmaker—James Ferguson.

Reports of disasters resulting from the gale which has prevailed for several days begin to reach us. A dispatch from Long Branch states that yesterday morning an unknown schooner was discovered sunk about half a mile off that point—judged, from that portion of her rigging out of water, to be a wrecking vessel. A dead body was found in the rigging, and the rest of the crew are supposed to be lost. The schooner *Charles Colgate*, from Baltimore for this port, went ashore on Tuesday night at Squan Beach, and will probably be a total loss. The crew were saved.

The steamer *Magnolia*, running between Wilmington and Fayetteville, N. C., burst her boiler yesterday, killing from fifteen to twenty persons. No particulars are given.

The meeting of the Anti-Lecomptonites, intended for last Friday, came off last night at the Chinese Assembly Rooms. The room was crowded, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested. Mr. JAMES A. MACMASTERS, of the *Freeman's Journal*, called the meeting to order.. Hon. GEO. BANCROFT presided, and introduced Hon. F. P. STANTON, who spoke for more than two hours, to the evident satisfaction of his audience.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening. The Board of Aldermen had adopted a communication from the Mayor, and also a resolution authorizing him to enter into negotiations with the Postmaster-General in relation to the erection of a new post-office at the sole expense of the general Government. With this action the Board of Councilmen concurred, adopting also an alteration carried in the other Board which will render it imperative that all future proceedings be reported to the Common Council for confirmation, in the order of their transaction.

The detention of the Collins steamers is owing to the fact that Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS & Co. have sued out a writ of execution for $636,890 against the New-York and Liverpool Mail Steamship Company, and the steamers are in the hands of the Sheriff upon attachment. The execution is returnable 60 days from Jan. 28.

The Board of Education met last evening. A great deal of routine business was transacted. The reports of the School Inspectors of the different Wards with regard to the safety of the various school edifices, urge the necessity of making immediate alteration in most of them and rebuilding many. No prospect, this affords, of diminished expenditures in the School Department yet.

The examination of the charges preferred by the Comptroller, against Messrs. SMITH and FITZPATRICK, were continued yesterday before Recorder BARNARD. Messrs. DYKEMAN, BRANAGAN, PURDY and D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Common Council, were examined. They gave an elaborate statement of the manner in which the Corporation business has been transacted for a considerable time previous to and since the death of JOSEPH S. TAYLOR. Mr. GRAHAM, for the defence, endeavored to show that Mr. SMITH occupied a responsible position in the office; that this was the cause of jealousy on the part of the other clerks; and that, hence, what would otherwise have been considered a mistake, was paraded as a criminal act. All the witnesses who were connected with the office, denied any feeling of jealousy, in most emphatic terms. Mr. VALENTINE testified that Mr. SMITH was the person who received papers in relation to contracts from him, and that he had the impression that his position in the Comptroller's office was that of confidential clerk: or at least that his position was one of more than ordinary responsibility. The Comptroller and his Deputy, Mr. CADY, were present during the entire day. Ex-Judge WHITING intimated that he would put Mr. FLAGG upon the stand before the close of the examination, which, at 3 P. M. was adjourned to Tuesday next.

Dr. LIEBER delivered at Mozart Hall, last night, his inaugural lecture upon assuming the Professorship of Political Economy in Columbia College. It was a most eloquent and altogether unique affair,—and though the hall was intolerably cold and the fringe of young collegians along the rear of the room, outrageously impertinent in their loud conversation, the audience unwillingly heard the distinguished speaker announce that he would try their patience no longer. His subject was Political Economy.

The Philosophical Society held its regular meeting at the Mechanics' Institute last evening, Professor MAPES, President of the Society, in the Chair. The subject for the evening was, "The influence of the atmosphere upon the surfaces on which it impinges." The subject for the next meeting is, "What are the probable substitutes for steam?"

The Grand Jury, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, offered a presentment, in which especial reference was made to the habitual violation of the laws enacted for the proper observance of the Sabbath. The attention of the authorities was also drawn to the generally insecure state of our public-school buildings. The whole presentment was unusually interesting.

The trial of JOHN MEYERS and PETER SMITH, charged with attempting to kill JOHN B. JACQUES, in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn, on Jan 6 last, was commenced in the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday. The testimony of JACQUES himself, and of other witnesses for the prosecution, rehearsed the history of the outrage, which we have already published. Witnesses were examined by the defence, for the purpose of impeaching JACQUES' character. The case is not yet concluded.

JAMES DUYNCKINCK, who was shot on Monday night at the lager-beer saloon, No. 108 Canal-street, died at 8 o'clock last evening. BUDENKOFF, the Tenth Ward constable who shot him, is still kept in close confinement.

An extensive conflagration occurred last night in Maiden-lane and Liberty-street, in the early part of the evening, destroying three buildings and property to the amount of $250,000.

The Coroner's Jury, in the Pierpont-street (Brooklyn) homicide case, yesterday rendered a verdict, holding PATRICK LALLY, GEORGE NEGAHEY, and JOSEPH J. MELLEN, to answer for the murder.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Hoboken Fire Department Fund, held on Tuesday evening, Mr. WM. H. PECKHAM was elected Vice President, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of PETER POWLESS; and Mr. CHARLES T. PERRY was elected Treasurer in the place of Mr. JOSEPH W. STICKLER, who had also resigned. The amount of money now in this Fund is about $2,000, and there are at present no pensioners.

The General Markets, yesterday, were heavy and languid for Cotton. Flour was in good demand at steady prices, though it closed quietly. A limited business was transacted in Wheat, while Corn was more freely dealt in at previous quotations. Provisions were less active. Hog products were somewhat irregular in price. White Beef advanced a shade. Rio Coffee was brisker and dearer. Sugars were more sought after at unchanged figures. Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in fair demand at full rates. Freights continued quiet, with 555 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Market reports of yesterday's transactions indicate a good time for lovers of fine Beef who do not abstain from meat during the Lenten season. There was a large supply of unusually good Cattle on sale with but a moderate demand, and prices gave way early in the day and continued to decline until evening, when there were 300 to 400 animals unsold. The surplus resulted more from the large size and weights of the Cattle and the small demand, than from numbers offered, as the total City receipts for the week were but 3,030, which is 113 less than the average weekly receipts for last year.

Kansas Stops the Way.

It is generally understood that President BUCHANAN chafes exceedingly under the delays and embarrassments of the Kansas *imbroglio*. The Kansas carriage stops his way! He came into office eager and determined to render his Administration illustrious by the acquisition of Cuba, and by other practical applications of the principles of the Ostend manifesto. But the Kansas agitation has rendered it impossible for him to give the least attention to matters of that sort. Instead of acquiring new territory he is harassed and vexed to take care of what we have; and his principal motive for insisting upon the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution is the hope that he may thus be rid of the question altogether.

It is very common and popular to ascribe the course of the Administration upon the Kansas question to a distinct and explicit compact with the Slave Power. Mr. BUCHANAN is supposed to have covenanted before his election with the leading propagandists of Slavery, that he would bring Kansas into the Union as a Slave State; this pledge, it is believed, was the condition of his Southern support, and the necessity of redeeming it compels him to his present policy. We give no credit to these current imputations, partly because they are unnatural, and partly because they are unnecessary. Such secret political compacts, like the compacts popularly supposed to be made with the devil, are sometimes useful as furnishing an easy method of explaining what is otherwise unintelligible; and they are just about as imaginary as those infernal arrangements. We do not believe that Mr. BUCHANAN made any promise to bring Kansas into the Union as a Slave State, or that his present policy is in pursuance of any engagement with the Slavery propagandists of the South. The emergency of the day must always dictate the policy of the day; and neither Mr. BUCHANAN nor the South could any more foresee, a year and a half ago, the state of things in Kansas, than they can now foresee what its condition will be a year and a half hence.

But Mr. BUCHANAN undoubtedly sees that Kansas is infinitely troublesome to him—that it diverts public attention from other subjects, and until settled definitively, so far as the action of the Federal Government is concerned, will prevent any important movement in any other direction. He jumps to the conclusion, therefore, that if Kansas can only be brought into the Union, the connection of the Federal Government with its affairs will be ended; and under this conviction he determines to *force* it in, without any regard to manner, circumstances, or the opinions and wishes of the people of Kansas themselves. We have very little doubt that this is the main consideration which has governed his action. He is anxious to be rid of an embarrassing and vexatious subject, and takes what he supposes to be the speediest and most direct means of accomplishing that result.

But Mr. BUCHANAN should know that a straight line is not, in politics, as it is in mathematics, the shortest distance between two points. Forcing Kansas into the Union, against the will of her people, under a Constitution which they dislike, may involve much more serious objections than the delay which a more honest course might involve. If the people of Kansas, or any considerable portion of them, should obstinately refuse obedience to the authority thus imposed upon them,—and should forcibly and pertinaciously prevent the new State government from exercising its authority, a state of things might arise which would give the Executive a good deal more trouble than any which he anticipates.

But one thing is certain:—the settlement of the Kansas question will not end the causes of public excitement, or restore quiet and perpetual peace to the public mind. It is much more likely to be the prelude to new agitations and new projects of a much more formidable and engrossing nature. The instant Mr. BUCHANAN gets Kansas off his hands, he will enter zealously and vigorously upon the prosecution of his projects for the acquisition of Cuba. In the letter which he wrote to Senator BROWN of Mississippi, previous to the election, he declared that the acquisition of Cuba should be the great and leading object of his Administration, and that, whenever he could accomplish this, he would gladly resign and hand the office over to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. It may safely be taken for granted that he has neither forgotten nor abandoned this intention, and that he will enter upon its prosecution the instant he can obtain relief from other engagements.

The Americans in China.

The full details of the English operations before Canton, furnished by the correspondent of the London *Times*, in a letter which we this morning publish, confirm in every particular the views which we yesterday took of the actual position and probable progress of affairs in the East, and throw into the strongest relief the impracticable, not to say the insignificant character of the attitude to which our own Minister seems to be condemned by the policy of the Administration. A letter from our own Correspondent at Hong Kong amply bears out the impression conveyed in the letter of our British cotemporary, that Mr. REED has been subjected to a mortifying rebuff by the Imperial Commissioner, and that the attempt to deal with the Chinese, as one might deal with the Mexicans or the Spanish, has been attended with all the ridiculous consequences which any person, familiar with the Chinese character and policy, might easily have predicted at the outset. We can very well understand that the actual complication of diplomatic relations in China may have appeared to the American Administration to offer an admirable opportunity for a winning game of "masterly inactivity," and astute neutrality. Had the Chinese been Europeans, nothing could have been easier than for an American Envoy to step in between YEH and Lord ELGIN, and secure for himself and his country a favorable treaty on the most agreeable terms. But as the Chinese are not Europeans but Chinese, Mr. REED has found himself suddenly left in the most unpleasant category of the vocative case; calling aloud, that is, and receiving no answer; making conciliatory advances, and being rather abruptly advised to wait until he is wanted.

The opportunity for making our flag respectably conspicuous in the Chinese waters, has probably slipped away before this time. The attack on Canton was doubtless made before Christmas by the combined forces of France and England, and as the knot of the Chinese difficulty centres at Canton, it has, we presume, been already loosened by the sword. It is useless, therefore, to regret that we have not done what it is too late for us to attempt to do, but in the certainly possible event of prolonged and serious hostilities in the Chinese seas it is highly desirable that our Minister should be prepared to make the American interest in all commercial treaties past and present *felt and recognized by the Chinese themselves*. This is a matter not merely of *amour-propre*, but of sound policy. For the sake of the Chinese as well as for our own interest, it is extremely important that the conclusion of the present serious discussion should not leave in the Chinese mind any such notion of our inferiority to the English and the French as will infallibly be generated by our failure to participate in the exaction of the rights of the Christian powers. We may be very sure that if the Chinese are forced to render justice to the claims of Christendom, they will seize the earliest opportunity of avenging upon the subjects of any Christian State which may seem to them to occupy a secondary rank among the barbarians, the concessions wrung from them by the strong.

If, however, Mr. REED is to be armed with authority to avail himself of the progress of events, he must also be armed with the means of availing himself of that authority. Commissioner YEH may well afford to laugh at our impotent envoy, who for all practical purposes might as well be talking at him from the Territory of Minnesota as from the gigantic steamer of that name. Before Mr. REED sailed for China, we dwelt with specific urgency upon the necessity of providing him with vessels of light draught, in which he might be able to reach the great seats of Chinese authority, and we have reason to know that the particular attention of the Government was drawn to our representations by Mr. REED himself. As yet, however, no step has been taken towards giving the American Mission efficiency, and our Plenipotentiaries now sits, like Rogero, "beside the bottomless pool of despondency, angling for impossibilities."

HARD UP.—Poor old BENNETT says that the Congressional Committee of investigation "have ascertained that $8,000 of the $87,000 expended by LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., was *spent on the* TIMES and *Journal of Commerce* of this City." This is a fair specimen of the desperate shifts to which the *Herald* is reduced. The statement is a pure invention,—as nothing of the kind has ever been hinted in any other quarter or dreamed of by the Committee. But this is a matter of not the slightest consequence. Poor BENNETT *must* make an effort of some kind against his "obscure cotemporary," and the only way it can be done is by downright lying.

The Press and Dr. Bellows' Lectures.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, we regret to see, has been thrown into an unhappy state of mind by the failure of his lectures on Pauperism and Crime to attract that degree of public attention which they deserved. He has written a letter to the Editor of the *Tribune*, which we transfer to our own columns, in which he censures with some justice and a good deal more of tartness, the inadequate and occasionally unintelligible reports of them which appeared in that paper; and with the avowed charitable intent of relieving our neighbor from the suspicion that he is alone in thus offending, the reverend gentleman attempts to drag the TIMES into the same condemnation. We would do anything in reason to salve the wounded feelings of the *Tribune*, but we cannot submit to so sweeping an impeachment of our sanity and common sense as the Doctor's letter embodies.

Dr. BELLOWS quotes from the TIMES of Tuesday morning what he says pretends to be a "report" of his lecture of the previous evening. The paragraph in question purports to be no such thing. Our report of the lecture was crowded out by the pressure of news and other matter in which, it was believed, the public would feel a keener interest,—and the sentence over which he makes so much ado was inserted under the "News of the Day"—not as a report of the lecture,—but merely as a notice that it had been delivered. In printing it the type-setters made one or two blunders in punctuation,—as will be seen by the following comparison:

As Written.	*As Printed.*
"The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered another of his Lowell lectures at Clinton Hall last evening. The lecture-room was full, and the lecturer was listened to attentively. He described man as a creature characterized by universal wants. He not only wants and receives, but wants and takes. When he can give a fair equivalent in labor or its products, and demands nothing beyond what society can fairly grant and sell, crime, the lecturer said, is impossible; when otherwise, vice is the result."	"The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered another of his Lowell lectures at Clinton Hall last evening. The lecture-room was full, and the lecturer was listened to attentively. He described man as a creature characterized by universal wants. He not only wants and receives, but wants and takes, when he can give a fair equivalent in labor or its products, and demands nothing beyond what society can fairly grant and sell. Crime, the lecturer said, is impossible; when otherwise vice is the result."

Dr. BELLOWS expends all the force of his indignation upon this unhappy substitution in the TIMES of a period for a comma! Upon the strength of that mistake, which a very little unexcited attention would have enabled him to correct, he reads the Press a very serious and impressive homily upon "the employment of incompetent, insufficient, or unreliable persons in the responsible office of reporters,"—which he characterizes as a "great offence against those public men who ask no patronage from the Press, but only *either entire neglect* or correct reports of their public performances." We concede the justice of the requirement that "correct reports" should be given where any are attempted; and we claim, in spite of the Doctor's laborious criticism upon a typographical error, that, as a general thing, the reports of the TIMES, though not all we hope to make them, are not obnoxious to serious objection in this respect.

But Dr. BELLOWS does himself, as well as the Press, much less than justice in craving for his public performances "entire neglect"—because he "asks no patronage from the Press." We took great pleasure in complying with the request that we should call public attention to this series of lectures, and supposed that we were entitled thereby at least to the courtesy which is always due to a well-meant service. It was not our fault that "the guides and teachers, the clergymen and fathers of the City" had more serious engagements, to use his own language, than listening to these lectures by one whom "nineteen years of public life in New-York" had so well qualified to discuss the subject. We did what we could to bring the matter to the public attention by noticing the lectures from day to day:—if the Press had practiced that "entire neglect" which the Doctor now appears to crave, his audiences might have been even smaller than those which he did address.

Dr. BELLOWS evinces in this letter what seems to us to be rather an undignified and uncalled-for sensitiveness to the errors of the Press, as well as to the neglect of the Public. It was quite proper for him to correct the misrepresentation of his sentiments which led to Dr. TYNG'S denunciation, and we can very well excuse the sharp, though needlessly, personal terms in which he rebukes the criticism of that divine. But we do not think he was called upon to denounce the Press or to read it so severe a lecture upon its duties and responsibilities as the incident has provoked. At all events, he should have some better ground than a trifling typographical error in punctuation, for so sweeping a censure as he passes upon the reports of the TIMES.

NEW-JERSEY'S ULTIMATUM.—There is a resolution before the Legislature at Albany for the appointment of a new set of Commissioners, consisting of three prominent citizens of the State, to proceed to New-Jersey, and endeavor to complete a negotiation with the authorities for the permission to locate our Quarantine at Sandy Hook. But we fear that no attempt of the kind will be successful unless the demands of our modest neighbor are acceded to. It has been intimated that if Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer, should be willing to share the fees of his office with some Jersey Blue, or if the State pride of our neighbor were modified by a reasonable number of appointments at the Quarantine, the desired object might be obtained.

But we hardly think the ambition of New-Jersey could be so easily satisfied. Judging from the tone of the New-Jersey Press, we should say that nothing short of yielding to our sister State the whole of Staten Island, which she claims as her rightful property, will be regarded as an adequate compensation for the privilege of spending a million or two of dollars in building hospitals and wharves at Sandy Hook.

But, in naming such extravagant terms, probably our neighbor remembers the prudent maxim: "If you try for a bishop's gown, you will stand a chance of obtaining at least a sleeve."

TOLLS ON RAILROADS.—In the perspicuous report of Hon. N. S. BENTON, Canal Auditor, which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, he takes decided ground in favor of reimposing canal tolls upon the competing Railroads, which measure he urges as one of justice to the State, whose revenue has been seriously impaired by the removal of tolls from the Railroads in 1851.

The Auditor shows very clearly that the Act of that year releasing the Central and Erie roads from the payment of tolls, together with the resolution of 1852, in the tariff of canal tolls thereby made necessary, has had the effect materially to lessen the receipts of the State Treasury.

It cannot be doubted that a reimposition of tolls upon Railroads would greatly replenish the Treasury, and enable the State much more easily to pay off the Canal debt. Such a measure possesses, too, a large popularity among the tax-payers, who naturally prefer seeing the railroads assessed to submitting themselves to an operation so disagreeable.

Yet these facts by no means prove either the justice or the expediency of tolling the railroads. The State has chosen to enter into the carrying trade. It has built the Erie Canal for the accommodation of all who may wish to use it. But it should submit to competition like all others engaged in like business. If the Railroads are able to divert trade from the Canal, it must be because they offer superior inducements. The State, indeed, has the power to cripple those avenues of transportation, and thus drive them out of the field of freight competition; but is this a power that ought to be exercised? Decidedly not. Such a measure, too, would prove, in its operation, oppressive to the mass of the people, and injurious to their interests; for the freest use of all the avenues to market is one of the most important advantages which can be enjoyed by the farmer, the merchant and the mechanic. We are not of those who apprehend any permanent injury to the interests of the Canals from the influence of Railroads. Water carriage possesses peculiar advantages, which will assert their claims. Temporary declension of Canal revenues will occur, and has occurred. But time will vindicate the Canals. We believe the true policy of the State is to complete the enlargement as soon as practicable, and leave competition free.

THE BOOKS IN THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE.—We copied from the Albany *Atlas and Argus* a few days since, a note from Mr. N. S. BENTON, the Auditor of the Canal Department, contradicting a report in the *Tribune* that the books of his office had not been posted for a year. Mr. BENTON'S correction was neither full nor explicit. It was, doubtless, intended merely to deny that the books have *fallen* in arrear during his administration, though he refers to the fact that "two Reports from the Department for the last fiscal year have been sent to the Legislature," as presumptive evidence of the incorrectness of the statement in question.

We believe the facts of the case to be somewhat different, both from the *Tribune's* report and from Col. BENTON'S implied contradiction of it. Unless we have been misinformed, the books of the Auditor's Department *have not been posted for several years*:—and, though Mr. BENTON may not be any more responsible for the neglect than either of his predecessors, the defect is one which should, by all means, be corrected. The records of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, if we are not mistaken, for 1855, contain a resolution adopted by them, directing the Auditor to have the books of the Department posted immediately,—as it was then notorious that they were greatly in arrear. Whether the instructions of this resolution were ever carried into effect we are not aware, as there was immediately afterwards a change in the Board as well as in the Auditorship; but the default, at all events, did not commence with the present Auditor.

The whole matter of book-keeping has passed into the hands of the Chief Clerk, who has, upon memoranda of his own, the materials from which the annual reports of the Department are made up,—which could not be gathered from the books—certainly not, without the Chief Clerk's assistance. One result of this neglect to post the books, whether intentional or otherwise, has been, that the Chief Clerk has become an indispensable *attaché*, and has not suffered the fate of other subordinate officers in the various political changes of the day. The public service has, undoubtedly, profited by his retention, but it ought to be due to some better cause.

THE LAW'S DELAY.—A Select Committee of the Assembly, of which Hon. JAMES S. SLUYTER is Chairman, made a report yesterday on the delays and other abuses in our Courts of Justice. This report, published in the TIMES of to-day, contains some sensible suggestions, which we commend to the attention of the Bench and the Bar.

In some of the Judicial Districts business is not in arrear, while in others it is largely so—a difference explained by the well-known fact that there is an immense disparity in the number of causes—the Court business in New-York City alone exceeding the aggregate in all the other seven Districts. The Committee believe that the number of Supreme Court Judges in the State (thirty-two) is sufficient for all the business, and that with proper distribution and discipline every cause might be disposed of in the term when it is entered upon the calendar. They think the Judges should not confine their labors and responsibility to their respective Districts, but should meet, confer and apportion their force, by which any great accumulation of causes could be entirely prevented. As matters are now managed, we have, not one Supreme Court, as the constitutional theory is, but eight, acting separately, without concert, and, of course, with comparative inefficiency.

The frequency of injunctions is also pointed out by the report as an evil requiring speedy abatement.

The Committee have framed two bills—one imposing a penalty upon the postponement of causes and useless appeals; the other providing against the abuse of injunctions. But they express the opinion that the remedy for existing evils rests mainly with Judges and lawyers, and with suitors whose interest is so deeply concerned in the speedy action of the Courts.

The Affairs of George Peabody & Co.—Card and Note from Mr. Peabody.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to a letter I addressed to the TIMES, on the 22d inst., on the subject of the loan made to my house in November, it has since occurred to me, in consequence of various erroneous remarks contained in American papers on the subject of guarantees given for the same, that it is advisable to state the following particulars:

The Charter of the Bank of England forbids the Governor and Directors from lending money on any but British securities, and a considerable portion deposited by my house being in bonds of the various States and cities of the United States, the rule of the Bank required in addition, a resident name, (as it would have done had the securities been United States Treasury notes,) which was promptly given. The Joint Stock Banks required no such addition. Some personal friends, and parties interested, (about eight in number,) have given their names to guarantee separate sums, amounting to about £90,000 in the aggregate only, out of the £300,000 which my house has received from the Banks. The parties who have become guaranteers feel, as myself and partners do, that, securities having been given by my firm for the full sum borrowed, their responsibility is merely nominal.

The circumstance of all the three great American houses who obtained assistance from the Bank of England in the crisis of 1837 having given guarantees, *without other security*, has doubtless led the correspondents of the American press into the errors to which I have alluded.

I am, very respectfully yours,
GEORGE PEABODY.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 25, 1858.

Political Items.

The town elections in Steuben County have resulted in the election of a Republican Board of Supervisors.

In Chemung County the Democrats have carried the Board of Supervisors.

In St. Lawrence County the Republicans have gained a small majority on town elections.

Academy of Music.

Mr. ULLMAN'S Spring season—it will be seen—commences on Monday next. The programme is unusually interesting, the two principal features being Mr. FAY'S opera of "Leonora" and MEYERBEER'S "Huguenots." For the opening night BELLINI'S opera of "I Puritani" has been selected—with FORMES, LA GRANGE, GASSIER, &c., in the cast. The sale of tickets commences to-day at the Academy and the other places.

Destructive Fire in Liberty-street and Maiden-lane—Three Buildings Destroyed—Loss $250,000.

About 7 o'clock last night (Wednesday) a fire was discovered in the six-story building No. 56 Maiden-lane and No. 25 Liberty-street. The building extended through from street to street, and was about 40 feet front. The firemen were soon on the ground, but notwithstanding their exertions the fire spread with great rapidity, and in a very short time the entire edifice was in flames. It was first seen on the top or sixth floor on the Maiden-lane side, and on the second floor on Liberty-street. It is uncertain as yet, on which floor the fire originated.

The second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth floors were occupied by CHARLES AHRENFELD, dealer and importer of fancy porcelain china and glassware. The entire stock was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at from $100,000 to $120,000, and said to be insured for $100,000 in City Insurance Companies. The first floor and basement was occupied by WINDLE & Co., household furnishing goods, hardware, &c. A portion of their stock was saved but the loss will amount to about $100,000, said to be fully insured. The building is owned by the estate of JAMES TRUELOCK. It is damaged about $4,000. We were unable to learn if it was insured, s the agent resided out of town. The fire also communicated to No. 23 Liberty street, a three-story brick building occupied by EDWARD HEU, importer of French and German fancy goods. His stock was nearly all destroyed. Mr. H. estimates his loss at about $40,000, on which he has $30,000 insurance. The building is damaged about $3,000, and it is said to be insured. Building No. 60 Maiden-lane and No. 21 Liberty-street, occupied by KITTLE & KLINGENBERG, importers of China and glass ware, was also damaged. The stock of fancy goods in No. 54 Maiden-lane, owned by ALTHOF, BERGMANN & Co., was damaged by water about $1,000. The stock is insured for $102,000.

At one time fears were entertained for the safety of several of the adjoining buildings. The sparks were very thick and large. Several of the buildings were on fire on the roof, but the flames were soon extinguished. A shed in the rear of No. 11 Gold-street, occupied as a packing-box manufactory, was on fire, and the bells again sounded an alarm for the Seventh District, but through the prompt action of the firemen the flames were soon extinguished.

FIRE IN WEST NINETEENTH-STREET.—At 7 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the basement of No. 123 West Nineteenth-street, occupied by a German baker. The damage, principally by water, amounted to about $100. Several poor families occupied the upper part of the building, and one or two moved out their furniture, expecting the building would be consumed.

VESSELS IN PORT.—There were in this port and Brooklyn on Tuesday, 20 steamers, 118 ships, 64 barks, 67 brigs, and 277 schooners; total, 546. Of these there are up for foreign ports 103; for distant ports in the United States, 61, total, 164; leaving 382 vessels of all kinds lying at our docks without any particular employment or destination.

The screw steamship *New-York*, of the Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company, left this port on the 16th of January, in company with the *Baltic*, and arrived at Greenock on the 28th, the same day that the *Baltic* reached Liverpool,—an unusually quick passage.

THE READING FUGITIVE.—Mr. HUGGINS, of Lovejoy's Hotel, assures us that the story we published on the authority of the New-York Police, concerning the arrest on Tuesday morning of an alleged fugitive from Reading, was all wrong. The fugitive was at Lovejoy's, though not known, and the Clerk offered to render to the New-York Officer all possible aid in arresting him, when identified. But the officer was not sure of his prisoner and concluded to defer it till morning. Before the officer returned next morning—some hour and a half—the Reading Officer arriving had effected the arrest. The New-York Officer was not "blown on" by the clerk, but the Reading Officer did blow him up handsomely for his dilatoriness, which was very near cheating Justice of a victim.

☞ The steam-propeller 10-gun corvette built for the Emperor of Russia by W. W. WEBB, Esq., of this City, was yesterday raised on the large Balance Dry-Dock foot of Pike-street, to be coppered, before making her trial trip, in a few days. She is about 1,400 tons, full rigged, and a splendid specimen of what can be done by the naval architects of this City.

MORE LIGHT WANTED.—Capt. WEED, of the Second Ward, reports that more than half the gas lamps in his Precinct were not burning on Tuesday evening. In Platt-street a single lamp was burning, giving just enough light to make the darkness visible.

☞ The receipts of the "Calico Ball" at the Academy of Music amount in cash to $5,196, and of goods donated in addition $1,650, total, $6,846; from this take $2,284 expenses, and the balance left for charity is $4,562.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.—On Tuesday PETER CONWAY, an Irishman, 42 years old, was murdered in his own distillery, in Hope-street, near Phenix, in Philadelphia, during an entertainment given to his friends on the occasion of opening the place. JOHN WILSON and PATRICK BRADLEY, both Irish, quarreled with him, and CONWAY was stabbed, dying in three hours afterwards. The murderers are under arrest.

THE STATE JUDICIARY.

Interesting Legislative Report on the Delays and Other Abuses in our Courts of Justice.

To the Assembly of the State of New-York:

The Committee appointed by resolution of the Assembly, on the 17th day of April last, to inquire into the causes of the alleged delays in the Courts of Justice of this State, and, if they find delays to exist, to suggest a remedy, beg leave to report:

That, having entered upon the performance of the duties imposed upon them, they caused a circular, of which a copy is hereto annexed, marked "A," to be sent to the Clerk of every County in the State. Answers have been received from only twenty Counties, viz.: the Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauque, Chemung, Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Rockland, Tioga, Saratoga, Schenectady, Steuben, St. Lawrence, Suffolk, Wayne and New-York—a summary of which is contained in the table hereto annexed, marked "B." Information, however, has been received from other sources, and from all the Committee is able, as it conceives, to give a reliable account of the condition of the Courts.

In some of the Districts the business is not in arrear; in others there is a large accumulation. The First, Third and Eighth Districts show a great number of cases, appearing and reappearing on successive calendars. In a part of the Second District (the County of Kings) there have been, until lately, great impediments to the dispatch of business. In the rest of the State there does not appear to be any considerable delay.

The causes of the delays which exist in some quarters are easily discovered. The principal of them are the want of concerted and systematic action on the part of the Judges, and the habit of procrastination prevailing on the bench and at the bar. The former results, in a great degree, from the disintegration of the Supreme Court. Instead of one Court for the whole State, whose Judges meet, consult together, and act in concert, there are practically eight distinct Courts, the Judges of which are called Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, but who are Judges of the Supreme Court in nothing but the name. It was unquestionably the intention of the framers of the Constitution that they should interchange with each other; that they should act for the State, though elected by Districts; and the only legislation under the Constitution ran in that direction; but other views soon prevailed, and the Judges now confine themselves to the Districts where they were elected, and for whose wants alone they seem to think it their duty to provide. If it were otherwise—if the Judges of each District could be made to feel that they are Judges not for that District, but for all the Districts; that they are in a great measure responsible for delays which exist in any quarter, we think these delays would be materially lessened. They would meet, and arranging the whole judicial force, which is large in the aggregate, would distribute it according to the demand for it, and wherever there appeared to be extraordinary wants would meet them by extraordinary force. That there are Judges enough in the State to dispose of every cause at the first term when it appears upon a calendar, we do not deubt; and where that result is not obtained, the failure is owing to an unequal distribution of judicial force, and the irregular working of that which is applied.

Take the City of New-York for example. The cases which arise in the district, equal, in the amount of judicial labor required to dispatch them, all that arise in the seven other districts; while the judicial force given to it, is not more than one-fourth that of the whole State.

We are very well aware that with the small salaries allowed to the Judges of the Supreme Court, they find the expenses of New-York a serious burden. If any recommendation of ours would induce the Legislature to increase the salary, or provide for these expenses, it should earnestly be given. But until that is done, it strikes us that one who accepts the place of Judge, knowing the salary, cannot reasonably hesitate, by reason of its insufficiency, to do all that is implied in the nature of his office, or the needs of those for whom it was established.

As a natural consequence of the present unequal distribution of judicial force, some of the judges are overworked, while others have comparatively little to do. It would be invidious in us to discriminate between them in this respect; but if the burdens of the judicial office be not hereafter more equally borne, we recommend that the Legislature inquire after the cases of neglect, and provide, so far as legislation can provide, against their repetition.

The average amount of labor performed by our judges is certainly below that performed by the judges of England and France. From a report presented to the French Government in 1848, it appears that the Court of Cassation disposed of 686 cases in 1846; and returns made to the House of Commons, in 1854, show that the English Common Law Judges were engaged in Court 277 days of the year, not counting the time spent in chamber business. The seven judges in Chancery decided 5,568 appeals, petitions, cases, exceptions, claims, demurrers and special motions, between November, 1853, and February, 1854.

Besides this want of systematic and concerted action on the part of the judges, there is another cause of delay, greater in effect, and more difficult to master, which is the habit of procrastination into which both the Bench and the Bar have fallen.

For the purpose of showing the operation of this habit, the Committee procured short-hand reporters to attend the Circuit Court and General Terms of the Supreme Court, and the General and Special Terms of the Superior Court, and Court of Common Pleas, on the 10th day of February instant, and report accurately the proceedings of the first hour. A very brief abstract of the report is contained in the Schedule D annexed. Possibly a still better illustration of this mischievous habit of procrastination might be given, in the history of references in the City of New-York. Under our system a referee is a substituted Judge; chosen generally by the parties. He has it in his power to dispose of the case at once. There need be no more delay before him, nor no more time spent than just enough to take the testimony and hear the arguments of counsel. Nevertheless, it is certain that references are dragged on from month to month, and from year to year, till they have come to be the most dilatory and the most expensive of all modes of trial. The great causes of delay which we have spoken of, are so prominent and so visible, that we need scarcely go farther to explain the present delays. But, there are one or two minor causes which we ought not to omit mentioning. One of them is the indulgence shown by the Courts to special motions. Instead of leaving the parties to bring them on upon the prescribed notice of eight days, and when they are taken up discouraging those which are trivial or technical, and refusing costs except for urgent reasons, it is rather the practice to favor objections, to listen complacently to nice distinctions, and to give costs to the successful party. Another serious cause of delay is the frequency of injunctions. Their effect upon the business of the Courts is twofold; first, to increase litigation, by holding out a temptation to this extraordinary process; and, secondly, by causing a double discussion, one upon the motion for an injunction, and the other upon the trial. Entire days, and even several days, are sometimes spent in the argument upon a single motion. It is not the province of this report to notice the other evil consequences of the present alarming abuse of injunctions. The attention of the Legislature has been already called to them by the Governor. It is only in their effect upon the business of the Courts that we now consider them.

Our observations have been thus far confined to the Courts of original jurisdiction. We must, however, refer for a moment to the Court of Appeals. Till within the last two years, the calendars of this Court have not materially increased. Their number of causes was about two hundred until 1857, when they swelled up to three hundred or more, and at the present time they reach four hundred and forty-two. There are, as we think, two causes of this increase; first, the want of unity in the Supreme Court, and the consequent diminution of its authority; and, second, the practice of the Court to delay the decision of the causes argued at one term till the end of the next. This practice leads, of course, to the almost certain effacing of whatever impression is made by the argument, and the necessity of beginning anew the examination of the cause when the Judges are separated from each other, and, of course, without the benefit of consultation.

The delay thus caused encourages appeals. When a year or two of time to pay a debt can be gained by appealing, it will often be done for that reason alone, particularly when the debt is large, and the demand for money is great. An instance has just been brought to our notice, in which an appeal without reasonable cause, has been taken to the Court of Appeals, from a judgment of $16,000, the debtor offering at the same time $10,000, thinking it possible the creditor might accept the offer rather than wait a twelvemonth or two for the payment of his money. This could not have happened if the Court had gone through its calendar every term.

From the consideration of these delays and their causes, we pass naturally to consider the remedies for them. Few of them can be reached by legislation. The law has done nearly all that it can do, when it has provided a system of procedure, by which cases can be early made ready for trial, and when it has provided Judges sufficient in number, to try them without delay. All this the law has done. If the Judges do not interfere by enlarging the time to answer, the plaintiff can have his case at issue in twenty or twenty-one days from the service of the summons. There are Judges enough in the State to try every case, at the first time of its appearance upon the calendar. Discipline is wanting; and that can hardly be enforced by law. It must be imposed by the Judges upon themselves and upon the lawyers. Without the coöperation of the legal profession a law would be almost powerless. No other agency than theirs could carry it into complete effect. How then can this agency be brought into operation? By calling the special attention of the Judges, the lawyers, and the whole community to the magnitude of the evil, and the ease of the remedy, by proving that the interest and convenience alike of Judge, advocate and client, concur in discountenancing procrastination, and securing system, punctuality and diligence. Let the great body of suitors bestir themselves. If they will earnestly watch the progress of their cases, they will incite their counsel, and counsel acting in concert will easily persuade the Courts into activity.

In conclusion, we have to recommend but two acts of legislation; one imposing a penalty upon the postponement of causes and upon useless appeals; giving the Courts power to employ short-hand reporters, and of their own motion to dismiss cases which are kept too long upon the calendar without prosecution; the other providing what seem to us sufficient guards against the abuse of injunctions.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Feb. 13, 1858.

JAMES S. SLUYTER, GEORGE T. SPENCER,
GEORGE B. COX, ABM. V. HARPENDING,
THOMAS KIVLEN.

[The acts recommended for passage by the Committee will be found embodied in our Albany letter this morning.]

LONG ISLAND.

THE PIERREPONT-STREET HOMICIDE.

Close of the Investigation—Verdict of the Jury.

This investigation was continued yesterday before Coroner COZINE and a Jury. The following testimony was taken.

Frederick J. Nodine sworn—I reside at No. 60 Johnson-street; keep a stable next door to No. 126 Pierrepont-street—the premises of Mr. Story; knew the deceased for five years; I was in No. 126 Pierrepont-street about five and a half o'clock Saturday last; saw there Wm. Night, Mr. Voorhies, John M. Perry, Mr. Morris, Samuel Raymond, Stephen Story, (keeper of the house,) Mr. Williams, Mr. Perkins, (bar-keeper,) and George H. Simonson, (the deceased;) there might have been one or two others there; saw three persons come in there a few minutes before six o'clock; the persons in there were standing about in the rooms; deceased was in the back room, near the fire-place; one of the three persons who came in had on a high Kossuth hat, dark clothes; have heard since that he was called Lally; think he did not wear whiskers; another, taller than Lally, named Mellen, had a light-colored coat on, with light bone buttons—a fine coat; he was about as tall as I am, (5 feet 8½ inches;) don't know what kind of a hat he had on; he wore a moustache and whiskers on the lower part of his face; the third person had on dark clothes, medium height, rather short and stout, in size between the other two; heard his name was Lally; he wore a cap; (witness here corrected himself, and said that he had called Lally McGarry; the cap was a plush cap; his face was a little pock-marked—no whiskers; when they came in I was standing by the stove, near the folding-door, in the front-room; they walked up to the bar in the back-room, and in about a minute, when Lally made the expression—"I can lick any son of a b—h in the house;" heard nothing said to them before that; then saw the deceased go up and say something to Lally, which I could not hear—it was low; heard nothing more said by the three persons while I was in there; in the course of fifteen or twenty minutes I went out to my supper, the three parties remaining there; deceased, after he spoke to Lally, went away, and went to talking with some one else; after Lally made the expression, they (the three) drank; when I left everything was quiet and peaceable; returned from my tea about seven o'clock, and went into my stable; as I got in the stable heard a tremendous fall on the tumble on the steps next door (No. 126;) the jar was so hard as to cause me to turn round; as I got outside, I saw two men leaving the last step on the stoop and another tumbling down the steps head foremost; there are eleven steps; the falling man was a little more than half-way down the steps when I first saw him—his head coming the fastest; as he got on the last step his feet slewed around even with his head and he fell on the sidewalk; I ran towards him and before I got to the body a man came down the stoop, stepped over the body, turned and looked at it, and ran away; when falling down the steps the man appeared to be perfectly lifeless; he did not appear to grasp at anything, but fell heavily upon each stair; the two parties who left the last step ran towards Fulton-street, passing near me; the last man ran also towards Fulton-street and passed near me; without stopping I ran up stairs and gave the alarm, saying that there was a man badly hurt or killed, or something of that kind; I ran right back, and with others caught hold of the man who had fallen, and carried him into the bar-room and laid him on the floor near the folding doors, when the Doctors were sent for; saw Dr. Cochran sponge the wound; it appeared to commence above the left eye, and glanced down to the inner side of the eye; I think it was cut with some instrument; it appeared to be a clean cut; deceased was senseless; noticed blood on the steps the next morning; did not that evening; there are two doors at the head of the steps, swinging inside, to a recess, which extends back to eight or nine feet to lattice doors; the entrance to the bar-room is on the right hand about centre way of this recess; the front doors were open; the sill of the outside door is on the top step; in the recess there were drops of blood, which might have dropped there when they were bringing him up the evening previous; there was other blood in the recess and in the casing of the bar-room door, which looked as though it had spirted there; think four assisted to carry him; made no stop with him until we got into the bar-room; four or five steps down there were a few spots, and then within two or three steps of the bottom there were several dabs of blood, on the side that his head was; there was considerable of a pool of blood on the flagging; think there was blood on every step—but not so much as on the three or four lower ones.

To a Juror—He made no effort to get up that I saw. There was no light over the door that night; there is a light back of the lattice doors, there is no light in the recess; the bar-room door has four panes of glass over it and there is a light in the bar-room, directly opposite the door; think you could see from the recess into the bar-room; think can see through from the bar-room to the recess; there was a light in the office of my stable; the glass over the door is clear glass; there is a street lamp opposite my stable: it was not burning at the time, I think. *To Juror*—There is a space each side of the bar-room door; in the recess a man coming out of the bar-room in a hurry, would not be likely to notice a man standing near the lattice doors in the recess.

Direct—I have seen Lally, Mellen and McGarry since; saw Mellon and Lally in the Station-house last night and McGrary this morning; they are the same men that I saw that morning from the stoop; the last one was the tall one with a drab overcoat and bone buttons; his name is McHen.

To Juror—James Phalen picked up the cap; I did not see him; he has lived with me five years; the two first who ran from the stoop ran very fast; don't know what they had on their heads; the last had a hat on and did not run so fast; deceased wore a hat that day; it was picked up on the sidewalk; my men followed close behind me when I went to the stoop.

[At this stage of the proceedings the jury went and examined the premises No. 126 Pierrepont-street.]

Witness resumed—(Cap shown) that is the cap worn by Lally in the saloon or one similar to it.

James Phalen, sworn—I live at 266 Washington-street; knew deceased; am in the employ of Mr. Cozine; recollect picking up the cap shown in the passage-way going down stairs adjoining the stoop of No. 126 Pierrepont-street; don't know how it came there; first saw deceased at the foot of the stairs; did not help to carry the body in; saw one man running, I think, from Mr. Story's stoop; thought he had nothing on his head; cannot say positively: Mr. Nodine and another person named Hartt came out of the stable together; gave the cap to Mr. Story, who said that it belonged to some of the party.

To Juror—Cannot say whether the man I saw running had anything on his head or not.

Joseph Smith, sworn.—I am captain of the First Precinct police; Lally is in my custody; he was brought in about nine or ten o'clock last Saturday night; (cap shown;) after he was brought in I took him into my private office and he was there searched; just before the officer got through the search an officer brought this cap to me; think it was officer Danton; he said that it had been picked up near the deceased, and did not belong to any person there; took the cap and went to Lally in the private office, and asked him if it was his cap; he said "Yes, that is my cap, and I am glad to get it, too;" he took the cap and put it on his head; asked him where he got the one on his head, and he said "At the engine-house;" I marked the cap.

To a Juror—I am positive that is the cap; I marked it at the time, and it has been in my possesion ever since.

The Jury expressed themselves satisfied without hearing any more testimony, and retired to consider their verdict.

After an absence of one hour they returned and rendered the following

VERDICT.

That the said George H. Simonson, deceased, came to his death by a blow or blows (and injuries consequent thereupon) inflicted at the hands of Patrick Lally, James J. Mellen and George McGarry, or more of them, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 13th day of February, inst., and the Jury do further say, that the said blow, or blows, was, or were, premeditated, and that a dangerous weapon was used by the party or parties who struck the blow or blows.

(Signed,)

John C. Smith, Stephen Cahoon, P. Burgess,
G. Baker, Wm. W. Walsh, W. O. Lewis,
Samuel Foster J. E. Arman, T. H. Walsh,
Charles H. Smith, John McDonald.

THE PRISONERS COMMITTED.

At 7 o'clock the prisoners were arraigned before the Coroner, and to the usual questions answered as follows:

PATRICK LALLY says he is 22 years of age; native of Ireland; resides in Canton-street, near Tillary: is a plumber by trade, (works in the Navy-Yard.) To the charge against him, he said: "*I am an innocent man.*"

GEORGE MCGARRY was next arraigned, and said: "I am 22 years old; born in Brooklyn; no occupation; resice in Canton-street, near Tillary. *I am not guilty of the charge.*"

JOSEPH J. MELLEN said: "I am 22 years old; born in New-York; plumber by trade, (work in the Navy-Yard;) reside at No. 106 Reade-street, New-York. *I am not guilty of the charge.*"

The prisoners were then committed to the county jail.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At a meeting of this Board held Tuesday last, a remonstrance was adopted against the act now before the Legislature creating ocommissiners of jurors, and against the act to authorize the appointment of a matron to the female department of the County Jail.

The draft of an act providing for the closing of Montgomery and Crown streets, between Nostrand and Rogers avenues, and another requiring the city (instead of the county) to supply stationery, &c., for elections, were presented and adopted.

Board of Education.

The Board met last evening, the President, WM. H. NELSON, in the Chair. The Clerk proceeded to read the minutes, when Mr. SINCLAIR interrupted him. The President of the Board of Aldermen, and acting Mayor in the absence of the Mayor, Mr. CLANCY, was present, and Mr. SINCLAIR moved that he be invited to take a seat beside the President. The motion was carried, and Mr. CLANCY was conducted to a seat beside the President. The minutes were approved.

The minutes of meetings of the Executive Committees on the Free Academy, on Normal Schools, and on Evening Schools, were read.

A resolution appropriating $9,125 for alterations and repairs in Ward School No. 38 in the Eighth Ward, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution authorizing the School officers of the Fifth Ward to advertise for proposals for repairing Ward School No. 44, was referred to the Committee on Repairs, with power.

A communication from the School officers of the Sixth Ward, nominating Walter Roche for Trustee for that Ward, was referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

A communication from the School officers of the Twenty-first Ward, asking to be permitted to rebuild Ward School No. 14, was referred to the Committee on Sites and School-houses.

A communication from the School officers of the Eleventh Ward, charging James Marshall, School Inspector, with dereliction of duty, and asking an investigation, was read. Messrs. Green, Allen, Haskett, Crozier and Lydecker were chosen a Committee to try the inspector.

A communication from the School officers of the Sixth Ward, informing the Board of the passage of a resolution by them, "That application be made to the Board of Education for authority to advertise for proposals to paint Ward Schools Nos. 23 and 24, and asking an appropriation for the purpose," was referred to the Committee on Repairs.

A communication from the School officers of the Twenty-second, Ward asking authority to purchase a site for a new school-house, was referred to the Committee on Sites and School-houses.

A communication from the School officers of the Third Ward, recommending that John Otterson, Nicholas S. Ludlum and James Legrand be appointed School Trustees, was referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

A communication from the School officers of the First Ward, nominating Joseph Jemison and Dennis Kenan Inspectors, was read. The nomination was concurred in.

Reports of the Inspectors of Common Schools of the different Wards with regard to the safety of the School-houses in their respective Wards were read, a motion to dispense with the reading of them having been lost.

The following School-houses were represented to be unsafe: Nos. 1, 3, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 21, 28, 33, 35, 36, 38, 40, 57, 58, and Primary Schools Nos. 14, 17, 35 and 38.

Mr. WARREN moved that the reports be sent to the local Boards of the various Wards.

Mr. TWEED hoped the motion would not prevail. He was opposed to referring these matters to the consideration of the local Boards. These things were referred and re-referred, and took up the time of the Board for nothing.

The motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. GREEN, the whole matter was laid on the table.

A communication from Miss Morris, asking for the use of some furniture for an Industrial School, was read.

Mr. MCKEAN moved that it be referred to the Committee on Repairs, with power.

Mr. GREEN said the Committee already had power. The motion was carried.

A bill of $140 for school-books from Mr. George Savage was presented.

A motion was made to refer it to the officers of the Twenty-second Ward.

Mr. DAVENPORT said Mr. Savage had presented the bill to the Officers of the Twenty-second Ward, and the latter had denied all knowledge of it.

A motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Finance was carried.

Mr. ROLLINS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Printing to inquire into the propriety of designating one or more papers to report the official and other proceedings of this Board. Laid over.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

A resolution was presented by the Committee on Salaries authorizing the payment of $100 to Mr. Albert Smith, late a member of the Evening School Committee, for services rendered in January on the order of the Evening School Committee.

Mr. LECOMPTE said the Board had refused to appoint Mr. Smith Superintendent of Evening Schools. He was not in favor of creating that office now.

Mr. BRUMMEL inquired what services Smith had rendered.

Mr. SINCLAIR said he superintended the evening schools.

Mr. FARLEY said neither the Board nor the Evening School Committee had appointed an officer. The Committee had employed Smith, and he ought to be paid.

Mr. BRUMMEL objected to paying Smith. The Committee might create any office in this way.

Mr. WHITE, chairman of the Committee, said it had always been customary to employ some person to do what Mr. Smith was employed to do. The Committee thought they were doing what they had a perfect right to do.

Mr. MCKEAN thought that under the by-laws the Committee had a right to employ Mr. Smith.

Mr. GREEN regretted that the matter had come up in this shape, as he knew Mr. Smith favorably. Last year a man who was connected with the newspapers was employed at a compensation of $75 to $100 to attend to the advertising of the Board, because it was thought he could procure favorable editorial notices.

Mr. WHITE—Puffs!

Mr. GREEN said he felt compelled to vote against the resolution.

The Yeas and Nays were called for, and the resolution was lost, 12 members voting in the affirmative, and 17 in the negative.

Mr. SCOFIELD presented a report of the Committee on Repairs in favor of repairing Ward School No. 15, in the Eleventh Ward. A resolution in favor of repairing the school-house was adopted.

A report of the Committee on Repairs, with a resolution authorizing the officers of the Seventh Ward to advertise for proposals for repairing School-house No. 12, was read, and the resolution adopted.

A resolution to pay Mr. H. White, architect, $100 for drawing plans for repairing School-house No. 14, in the Twenty-first Ward, was passed.

A report from the Committee on Repairs, adverse to the payment of $50 for a marble tablet, with the names of the School Officers of the Sixth Ward engraved on it, was adopted.

The Auditing Committee presented a resolution in favor of paying over $300 to Mr. Craighead for printing Mr. Waterbury's Annual Report of the Board of Education for 1856.

Mr. TWEED opposed the resolution, because, he said, he was not in favor at any time of giving work to persons who reside out of the City, and do not pay taxes and help to support the schools. There were plenty of mechanics in the City who deserved to be employed.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution in favor of paying $24 to Mr. IRVING for services in the Depository was offered.

Mr. WHITE—"I think Mr. IRVING ought to have the money. There's no doubt he did the work."

The resolution was carried.

Mr. EAGER read the report of the Normal School Committee. It was moved and carried that it be laid on the table and printed.

A resolution in favor of appointing JOSEPH E. BELL a messenger in the Superintendent's office was adopted; and JOHN E. WHITE was appointed a messenger in the Clerk's Department—each to receive a salary of $200.

A resolution, declaring it was inexpedient to abolish the Daily Normal Schools, was laid on the table.

The President stated that there were certain bills for fuel which had been mislaid that he had intended to bring to the attention of the Board.

It was moved and carried that they be referred to the Committee on Supplies.

The President said an injunction restraining the Board from purchasing certain lots had been served on him, and he had sent the papers to the Corporation Counsel.

Mr. GREEN doubted the propriety of his doing so. Mr. BUSTEED had enough to attend to. Private counsel should be employed.

The President said the Corporation Counsel had always been considered the legal adviser of the Board.

The Board adjourned at 9:20 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Wednesday in the Chamber of the Aldermen, City Hall, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

Petitions were presented for remission of personal taxes, and also by parties soliciting to be appointed Commissioners of Deeds. Also, by Mrs. Maria Camman for remuneration for a fence destroyed on election day.

These and others were referred to appropriate Committees.

The preamble and resolution directing the Attorney to the Corporation to prosecute the Union Ferry Company for non-removal of incumbrances from Gouverneur-slip was presented by Councilman FRAZER, and referred to the Committee on Ferries.

A resolution to flag avenue C, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, presented by Councilman COSTELLO, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The preamble and resolution presented by Councilman JUDSON, directing the Fourth-avenue Railroad Company to run their small cars to Forty-second-street, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of purchasing a new location for Engine Company No. 41, was laid over.

Reports of Committees as to advertising for new hose, and as to granting permission to erect a dumping board on Pier No. 34 North River, were laid over.

The report of the Committee on ordinances, in relation to the appointment of [illegible] was received over.

The following [illegible] from the Board of Aldermen were received and acted upon.

The Report of the Committee on Ferries, upon a communication from the Comptroller as to the encroachments on the Battery by the establishment of a ferry therefrom. Referred to the Committee on Ferries.

The Report of the Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of rescinding a resolution passed Dec. 31, 1857, to purchase certain lands on Ward's Island and adjoining the City Cemetery. Referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

The report of the Committee on Assessments, in relation to flagging Catharine-street from Oak-street to East Broadway. Referred to the Committee on Assessments.

The Report of the Committee on Finance, making disposition of a donation of $500 for relief to the poor, made by Silas E. Burrows, Esq. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Petition of M. Marlon, for permission to make use of a portion of the Park for the purpose of a balloon ascension on the 22d of February. The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in granting permission.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in adopting a communication from the Mayor, and an accompanying resolution authorizing His Honor to enter into negotiations with the Postmaster-General in relation to the site of a new Post-Office; such resolution having been amended in the Board of Aldermen, by the addition of the words, "*transactions in relation to*;" and now standing thus:

"*Resolved*, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized to enter into a negotiation with the Post-master-General of the United States, for the erection of a building at the sole expense of the General Government on the unoccupied ground in the Park on Chambers-street, in the rear of the present City Hall, and report the result of transactions in relation to the same to the Common Council for confirmation."

The preamble and resolution presented by Councilman GENET, requesting the Legislature to pass an act authorizing the Mayor and Common Council to appoint a Gas Inspector, was laid over.

A resolution was adopted authorizing His Honor the Mayor to expend such money in the extension of civilities to Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA, as he may deem judicious, not exceeding a thousand dollars.

The Report of the Committee on Fire Department in favor of causing the fire alarm bells to be rung at 9 o'clock each Sabbath morning, for the accommodation of Sunday scholars, was laid over.

The following latter was received from the Commissioners for the Erection of the New City Hall, and referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies:

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of New-York:

The undersigned respectfully state that, by an act of the Legislature, passed on the 17th April, 1857, they were appointed Commissioners for the purpose of erecting a new City Hall. That, being unable by the terms and provisions of the said act to perform any active duties towards the accomplishment of the object thereof, without the coöperation of the Municipal Government of this City, they made a communication to your honorable body on or about the 14th of May, 1857, stating their readiness to commence their duties, and requesting such action on the part of the Common Council as might be proper to give effect to the said act.

That, having received no response to the said communication, the undersigned, on or about the 14th July, 1857, deemed it their duty, by a second communication to your honorable body, to repeat their desire to enter upon the active performance of their duties, and to receive the necessary aid and coöperation of the municipal authorities, but that such *second* application was equally unsuccessful in its object.

The undersigned, actuated by a desire to acquit themselves from any charge or imputation of having in any respect neglected their duty as Commissioners, would now again respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to this subject, and beg leave to renew the request made in their previous communications, that a committee may be appointed by the Common Council with whom they may meet and confer in relation thereto.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

ROBERT EMMETT,
G. A. CONOVER,
R. M. BLATCHFORD,
H. EVESSON,
E. O. MORGAN.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in the adoption of the list of Commissioners of Deeds as passed by that body.

Adjourned to next Tuesday evening.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners met in Worth-street on Wednesday, but no business was done. The following is the usual weekly report:

No. emigrants arrived to Feb. 10, 1858	3,227
No. emigrants arrived since, to Feb. 17, 1858	713
Total	3,940
To same date in 1857	9,692

	1858.	1857.	1856.
No. inmates in Institution Ward's Island	1,912	1,715	1,900
No. inmates in Institution Marine Hospital	102	128	169
Totals	2,014	1,843	2,129

Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1858		$32,156 89
Aggregate rec'ts to Feb. 10, 1858	$7,023 64	
Receipts since, to Feb. 17, for commutation of passengers	2,259 37	9,283 01
Total		$41,438 90
Disbursements as per previous account to Feb. 10, 1858	14,633 47	
Sundry disbursements of Feb. 10, 1858	2,700 79	17,334 26
Balance of Com. Fund		$24,104 64

GEO. W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.—A good-looking and intelligent Irishman, about thirty years of age, named JOHN HENRY, *alias* John Jackson, was arrested yesterday, charged with bigamy. It is alleged that in August, 1851, he married under the name of JOHN HENRY a girl named ANN TOOHILL, and on the 5th of August, 1856, he was married under the name of JOHN JACKSON to a Miss ELLEN TOOLE, who is the complainant in the case. The two wives were in Court, and were greatly affected when the accused was committed for trial by Justice KELLY.

☞ A meeting of the Republican Association of the Twentieth Ward was held on Tuesday evening at the Pyramid House, Eighth-avenue, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were elected by a large majority: *President*—Nathan Nesbit. *Vice-Presidents*—Edward D. James and Angus McDonald. *Secretaries*—William Leavitt and George A. Sandham. *Treasurer*—Samuel Sinclair.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 16.	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	N.	10°az	Clear.
Portland, Me.	A. M.	N. W.	8°az	Clear.
Calais, Me.	A. M.	N. W.	0	Cloudy.
Eastport, Me.	A. M.	N. W.	2°bz	Cloudy.
Charlottetown	A. M.	W.	—	Clear and cold.
Sackville, N. S.	A. M.	N. W.	2°bz	Clear.
St. John, N. B.	A. M.	N. W.	0	Clear.
Boston Mass.	A. M.	N. W.	8°az	Gale continues.
Halifax, N. S.	A. M.	NN. W.	12°az	Clear.
St. Johns, N. F.	A. M.	S. W.	31°az	Cloudy.
Baltimore, Md.	A. M.	N. E.	22°az	Very cold.
New-York	M.	N. W.	24°az	Clear.
Philadelphia	A. M.	—	18°az	Clear.
Hartford, Conn	M.	N. W.	14°az	Clear.
Brattleboro, Vt.	A. M.	N.	2°az	—
W'te Riv Junc.	A. M.	N.	—	—
St. Johnsbury	A. M.	S. W.	1°bz	Strong gale.
Burlington, Vt.	A. M.	W.	0	—
Montreal, C. E.	A. M.	S. W.	—	Clear and cold.
Springfield, M.	P. M.	—	15°az	Clear and cold.
Washington	M.	N. W.	24°az	Clear.
Schenectady	P. M.	W.	12°az	Clear.
Auburn, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	12°az	Cold and bluster'g.
Cleveland, O.	P. M.	N. E.	7°az	Cloudy.
Springfield, Ill.	P. M.	—	22°az	—
Dubuque, Iowa	P. M.	—	18°az	Snowing.
Burlington, Ia.	P. M.	N. by E.	18°az	Cloudy.
Rock Island, Ill.	P. M.	—	10°az	Clear.
Janesville, Wis.	P. M.	N. E.	18°az	Snowing.
Pr'e du Chien	P. M.	—	10°az	—
Fulton, Ill.	P. M.	N. E.	13°az	Cloudy.
Chicago, Ill.	P. M.	—	21°az	Snowing.
Fon du Lac, W	P. M.	N. E.	6°az	—
Milwaukee, W	P. M.	—	27°az	—
Detroit, Mich.	P. M.	—	—	Cloudy.
Columbus, O.	P. M.	—	14°az	—
St. Louis, Mo.	P. M.	—	17°az	—
Vincennes, Ind.	P. M.	—	27°az	—
Toledo, Ohio	P. M.	—	18°az	—
Pittsburg, Pa.	P. M.	—	16°az	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	P. M.	N. E.	4°az	—
Philadelphia	P. M.	N. W.	20°az	—
Louisville, Ky.	P. M.	N. E.	31°az	Indicating snow.
Nashville, Tenn.	P. M.	—	36°az	Clear.
Vicksburg	P. M.	N. E.	49°az	—
Natchez, Miss.	P. M.	—	56°az	—
New-Orleans	P. M.	—	57°az	Clear.
New-York	P. M.	—	20°az	Clear and cold.
Newburg, N. Y.	P. M.	N. W.	16°az	Clear.
Rondout, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	14°az	Clear.
Bornesville	P. M.	—	11°az	Clear.
Clark's Sum'it	P. M.	N. W.	9°az	Cloudy.
Great Bend	P. M.	N. W.	12°az	Clear.
Pittsfield, Mass.	P. M.	—	36°az	Clear.
Springfield, M.	P. M.	N. W.	12°az	Clear.
New Haven, Ct	P. M.	N. W.	18°az	Clear.
New-York	P. M.	N. W.	18°az	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	P. M.	N. W.	12°az	Clear.
Portland, Me.	P. M.	N. W.	12°az	Clear.
Calais, Me.	P. M.	N.	10°az	Cloudy.
St. John, N. B.	P. M.	N. W.	12°az	Cloudy.
Sackville, N. S.	P. M.	N.	2°az	Clear.
Halifax, N. S.	P. M.	N. W.	10°az	Clear.
Bangor, Me.	P. M.	N. W.	10°az	Clear.
Charlottetown	P. M.	W.	—	Cold and clear.
Washington	P. M.	—	28°az	Calm and clear.
Rochester, N. Y.	P. M.	—	10°az	Clear and cold.
New-York	Mid't.	N. W.	12°az	Clear.

☞ **Removal.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, at No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ **India Rubber Gloves** cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water—hot or cold—and protect the hands while engaged in housework, care of coal fires, &c. For sale at all rubber stores and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

[illegible] from the Bar and Partial [illegible] proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying half-styled [illegible] exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of [illegible] more serious evils by permitting the application of [illegible] ous remedies by inexperienced and unskilful hands. [illegible] H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness, neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude. Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist. Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

Dr. HARTLEY having fulfilled all his professional engagements in this City, will decline receiving new patients after the 31st of March, and those requiring his services had better make an early call.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous** is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1818. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

STEVENSON—HAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, by Rev. Joseph Sanderson, Mr. NINIAN STEVENSON, to Miss ISABELLA HAY, both of this City.

BROWN—O'DONNELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Sole Lessee and Director ..... B. Ullman
The public are respectfully informed that the second and last season will commence on
MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock,
First night of the farewell engagement of
CARL FORMES,
First appearance this season of the popular tenor,
SIGNOR TIBERINI,
Only night of Bellini's opera of
I PURITANI.
MADAME DE LA GRANGE.
TIBERINI, GASSIER,
CARL FORMES,
who will appear for the last time in his great rôle of Georgio.
On TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 1½ o'clock.
Price of admission 50 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra.
OPERA MATINEE,
on which occasion will be presented Rossini's celebrated Opera (now performing in Paris with great success) of
L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI,
which created such a marked sensation at its first representation at the Academy of Music.
Mme. D'ANGRI,
SIEDENBERG, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO.
Admission ..... Fifty cents

SPECIAL NOTICE.
In compliance with numerously expressed wishes, seats may in future be secured in advance for the Opera Matinée at an extra charge of 25 cents.
The bar-room and amphitheatre will be invariably closed at the Opera Matinees.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The Director begs to announce that subscriptions will be received for the first six nights
TERMS OF A SUBSCRIPTION TICKET for the first six nights, including a check for a RESERVED SEAT, $8.
Every subscriber will receive as a premium
A GRATUITOUS TICKET TO TWO OPERA MATINEES.
The operas to be produced during the six nights and two Matinées will be—I PURITANI, ROBERT LE DIABLE, DON GIOVANNI, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, with a new cast; ERNANI, with a new cast; THE ITALIANA IN ALGERI, LA TRAVIATA, unless prevented by circumstances beyond the control of the director.

SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS
will exclusively be sold on Thursday, Feb. 18, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Friday, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., at the office of the Academy, at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.

THE SALE OF SEATS FOR PURITANI
will commence on Friday noon (Feb. 19) precisely, at all the three ticket offices.

THE SALE OF SEATS FOR THE MATINEE
("L'Italiana in Algeri")
will commence on Monday, Feb. 22, at all the three ticket offices.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1858,
will be presented the thrilling four act drama of
THE COURIER OF LYONS.
Joseph Lesurques, } ..... Mr. Jordan
Dubosc, an escaped criminal. }
Jerome ..... Mr. Burnett Fouinard ..... Mr. Peters
Jehquet ..... Mr. Jeffirson Didier ..... Mr. Stoddart
Choppard ..... Mr. Wheatleigh Jeanne ..... Miss Laura Keene
To conclude with
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Mr. Brown ..... Mr. Jefferson | Mr Smith ..... Mr. Peters
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½, precisely.
BENEFIT of Mr WHEATLEIGH on SATURDAY next.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall ..... Sole Lessee.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,
GULLIVER AND THE LILLIPUTIANS,
GULLIVER, M. BIHIN, the great giant.
THE LANCERS QUADRILLE.
The VAN AMBURGH'S Menagerie
The great Elephant TIPPO SAIB.
GULLIVER will be performed every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Doors open at 1; performances commence at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor ..... Mr. E. Eddy
Dress and Family Circles ..... 25 cents | Pit ..... 12 cents.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,
Will be revived the historical drama of
MASANIELLO.
To be followed by
JACK SHEPPARD.
To conclude with the
LOCKSMITH OF STOCKHOLM.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama of
ALMONI, THE SCOURGE OF THE MISSOURI.
To be followed by the Pantomime of
BOKEAS.
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
LESTELLE.
Doors open at 6½; Curtain rises at 7 o'clock.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES.
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES G. LELAND, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 18, 1858
BISHOP BUCKLEY'S TESTIMONIAL.
The Greatest Living Ethiopian Wit and Delineator, Rph. BURN and the Droll and Comical BISHOP BUCKLEY. The Learned Elephant TIPTOP SLABO, and the Trick Horse MAZEPPA will appear. Ballads, Songs, &c.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE HOLY FAMILY,
(belonging to the Brevoort family,)
Is now on exhibition at the
FINE-ART GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway.
GOUPIL & CO.
Admittance 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER, proprietor.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.: 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents, Season Tickets 50 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ONE WEEK MORE of that illimitably successful american drama, THE PIONEER PATRIOT, with MR. H. WATKINS in the character of JOCKO; MRS. CHARLES HOWARD as ISABELLE. In addition to which, LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD, in the touching petite drama, entitled THE DEATH OF EVA, besides the sterling assistance of her gifted parents, MR. and MRS. G. C HOWARD, this being the initial movement of an enterprising arrangement to render the entertainments of EVERY AFTERNOON EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE at this establishment. EVENING, at 7 o'clock, THE PIONEER PATRIOT; the characters in it being ably represented. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock THE DEATH OF EVA. Eva, Little Cordelia Howard; St. Clair, Mr. G. C Howard; Topsy, Mrs. G. C. Howard. A Dance by Mlle. SALOME, and THE TRUTH'S A LIE. A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.—C. WHEATLEIGH respectfully announces that his annual benefit will take place on SATURDAY next, Feb. 20, on which occasion will be produced a new Comedy, in three acts, entitled
DOUBLÆ FACED PEOPLE,
and the celebrated drama, in two acts, of
RACHEL THE REAPER
Misses Keene, Manners, Wells, Mrs. T. B. Johnston, Messrs. Jordan, Jefferson, Burnett, Lingham, Stoddart, Peters, Wheatleigh, and every member of the Company will appear.
Box book now open.

TERESA E'MONDE BEGS TO INFORM HER friends and the public that she will give one of her celebrated entertainments, entitled "Reading from the Irish and American Poets," at the Stuyvesant Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, on which occasion she will read several new pieces, including Washington's Birthday by Mrs. S. Stephens.
To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS'S GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

CRYSTAL PALACE,
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MOVING MACHINERY, STATUARY, &c.
Admittance 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

COAL.

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES FOR FAMILY USE.
The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have reduced the price of their Lackawanna Coal to $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered.
Apply at their yards,
Foot of Hubert-st. North River.
Corner 10th-st. and 9th-av.
Corner Seventeenth and Front sts., East River.
And No. 29 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
Or at the Company's office, No. 23 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LIGHTNING-ROD INSULATORS AT wholesale, cheap for cash. Also rods manufactured by the ton at cost. LYON MANF'G CO., No. 85 John-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SONS'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN EXPERIENCED Scotch cook, a smart German girl as chambermaid and fine washer, or to do general housework; has three years' reference; also, as cook, washer and ironer, and chambermaid and waiter by two smart girls; have two years' reference. N. B.—All Protestants. Also, by a smart colored woman as laundress or to do general housework. Apply at WESLEY & CO.'S Female Institute, No. 360 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-class meat and pastry cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit; washes and irons in superior style; is neat, strong and willing to work; will be found a faithful, trustworthy and desirable servant; conscientious towards her employer, and wants a quiet, domestic family, where she will have a good home; well recommended; can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, separate or together, in City or country, one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, is a very good cook, excellent laundress, makes nice bread and plain pastry; the other a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is industrious and faithful to her duties. They are well recommended. Apply at No. 307 Bowery; wages moderate.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, and baking; will do housework in a private family; wages $6 to $7; City or Brooklyn. Also, her niece, a girl of 16; minds a baby; sews neatly; quick at work; wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF excellent domestics, Protestants and Catholics of all nations, and in any capacity. Ladies in want of a first-class servant at moderate wages, call at the Advertising Agency No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, and select from the number now waiting. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes, in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; has knowledge of dress making. Can be seen at No. 128 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 93½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable man in a private family, who understands his business perfectly. Can be highly recommended by his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address T. H., care of Mr. WALK, Saddler, No. 758 Broadway between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse. She has been accustomed to the care of children for several years, and can take the full charge of an infant. Best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 146 3d-av., between 18th and 16th sts., in the rear, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; the other as professed cook. Has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Both have the best of City references. Call in the fancy store No. 85 East 15th-st. Can be seen for two days

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 8th-st., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, OR AS PERsonal attendant, by an active and capable man, who has got the best of City references; has no objection to go to any part. Any commands for C. W. will meet with due attention by calling at No. 46 4th-av., opposite the Bible House.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; is an experienced infant's nurse, or growing children; and is a good seamstress; can cut and make children's clothing; would go out by the day or week; the best of City reference as to capability. Apply to No. 7 Union-court, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a sober, steady, active young man; understands his business perfectly; can give the very best reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Address J. M., for two days, No. 124 18th-st, first floor, or in the office down stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FAITHFUL, EXperienced girl, highly recommended. Is a good thorough cook and a first class washer and ironer. Will endeavor to please, and be found an obliging girl, of good moral character. No objection to housework. Apply for MARY, No. 19 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABle young girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and plain sewing; willing to travel with a family going to California; can take good care of children at sea. Can be seen till the 26th, at her present employer's, No. 11 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamberwork, or in a nursery. The best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; one who understands his business generally; is an Englishman; single; age 30 years, would be found a real industrious man to any gentleman wanting the above. Address T. S., *Times* Office, Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR clerk, by a young man anxious to make himself useful to his employers. Is fully qualified, as City references will testify. Address B. B., *Courier and Enquirer* office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a first-class private family. No objection to go in the country. Best of City reference given. Apply, or address a note to ELIZABETH, No. 32 10th-st., rear house, or No. 13 Union-court, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; also by a Scotch girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; also by three nice colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best City references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Good reference given if required. Call for two days, at the jewelry store in Myrtle-av., between Kent-av. and Graham-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid or nurse. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 299 West 15th st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH GIRL as chambermaid. Apply for three days at No. 121 28th-st.

WANTED—TO LAWYERS—A SITUATION IN A lawyer's office by a young man who has previously been in one. Address O, Box No. 713 Post-Office.

A YOUNG LADY, A NATIVE OF GERMANY, who has resided many years in France, and speaks the French, German and English languages fluently, wishes to go to Italy with a respectable family, as a companion to young ladies, as interpreter, or to take the entire charge of one or two children. She can also teach drawing, the rudiments of music and Italian. The best references can be given. Address C. A., box No. 27, Newton, N. J.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.—A young man who has been engaged as cutter for several years past, in a fashionable house in this City, is desirous of engaging with some house in the lower part of the City as either cutter or salesman, or both, at a small salary. N. B.—Would have no objections to a neighboring City. Address Box No. 164, *Times* Office.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

TO BOSS MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—A young man wishes a situation as clerk, where a portion of his time would be employed as carrying draught's man; for sobriety and integrity refers to his present employer. Address DRAUGHTSMAN, Broadway Post Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK, ONE WHO understands all kinds of baking and pastry, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. None but those with the best City references need apply. Call between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock at No. 3 Madison-square, south—22d-st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 16 to 18 YEARS OF AGE, who can write well and is quick at figures to whom moderate compensation will be given for the present. Apply, in own hand writing, giving reference, to Box No. 676 Post-Office.

WANTED—SEVERAL RESPECTABLE LADS TO act in the capacity of cash boys; only those living with their parents need apply. Salary $50 a year.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal and Mercer sts.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED colored waiter. One who can bring satisfactory recommendations can apply at No. 132 East 20th-st., between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M.

BOARDING.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FOR THE SPRING and Summer adjoining Idlewild, 3¼ miles from Newburg, and 1½ from Cornwall landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those leaving the City on or about May 1 an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstien, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; Jas. M. Grigg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at the old-established boarding-house No. 59 Murray-st., corner College-place. Terms reasonable.
MRS. S. WILSON.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM OR SUITE OF rooms to let, with board, in a private family, to a gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen; terms moderate; house first-class and very pleasantly situated, and easy of access. Apply at No 211 West 31st st., near 8th-av.

BOARDING.—NO. 136 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-st.—A furnished front room to let, with board for a gentleman and wife; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 343 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 186 Atlantic st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and closet, with breakfast and tea, may be had with a European lady, who would take a single gentleman in a private family. Location a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry. Address McKENSIE, *Times* office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN A private family, without board for two single gentlemen; must be in Columbia, Willow, Hicks, Pierpont or Remsen sts., near the ferry. Price no objection, if quarters are desirable. Address, for three days, HUDSON, Box No. 1,842, New-York Post-Office.

$1 50.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, having a large front bedroom on the second floor, with fire place and two closets to spare, would let it, furnished, for $1 50 per week, to one or two gentlemen of quiet habits. Several lines of stages within one or two blocks of the house. Address, COMFORT, *Times* office, for three days.

832 BROADWAY—BETWEEN TWELFTH AND 13th sts.; to let several handsomely furnished rooms to a gentleman and wife, or to single gentlemen, with or without full or partial board. References given and required.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT $1 50 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 167 Greene-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BURNING OF THE NORTH MOORE-STREET SCHOOL.—The School officers of the Fifth Ward will re open school in the new wing of Ward School No. 44, on Monday next, for the three highest classes of the male and female departments, and sections A and B, boys and girls, of the primary department. The building will be repaired, or a new building procured for the other classes in a short time. Notice will be given. The school officers assure parents that nothing has been left undone which will secure the early re-opening of the whole school.
WM. B. EAGER, Jr., President.
J. S. SCOFIELD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1858.

A FREE COURSE OF 26 LESSONS IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE—At Prof. DUBOIS' French Academy Lyric Hall, No. 365 Broadway. The only expense for the whole course of 26 lessons is the Instruction Book, $1. The lessons are given every THURSDAY EVENING from 8 to 9 o'clock.
N. B.—To avoid the crowd of last Thursday evening at the ticket office, persons wishing to join the class are requested to come in the day to take their tickets and books. One ticket and one book will only admit one person.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, Conn., (one of the healthiest places in the Union.) Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; CHARLES A. SWIFT, late of Yale College, and JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, Assistants. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information and circulars, address the principal, or information can be had at the law office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus, spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; it claims to offer very rare advantages. For references or other information, address the Principals, C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

$10—ELEGANT WRITING—TREMBLING CURED.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, guarantees to train any hand into full command so that the longest words can be written rapidly and elegantly, without lifting the pen. This is the only system that pretends to cure stiffness or trembling. Terms $10.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 328, 340, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner 21st-st., New-York,
Offer a large assortment of
THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—NEW AND second-hand, best Boston and New-York makes at astonishingly low prices for cash. The Waters' large and popular catalogue of music at half price, at the great Piano and Music Agency of
HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A MOST EXcellent piano-forte, rosewood, and fully warranted, will be sold as above, and a second hand piano taken in exchange. It may be seen at W. WEBER'S, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS' & CANFIELD'S Manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 2d av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The subscribers offer for sale or to rent their mill, situated in North Bennington, Vt., and on the Railroads, 30 miles east of Troy, N. Y. Said Mill was built 4 years ago, is now running and in complete order, and has all the fixtures for making hanging print, and book paper. To any one wishing to purchase it will be sold low, and terms of payment made easy. A large portion of the purchase can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars address the subscribers, at North Bennington, Vt.
THATCHER & WELLING.

COAL AND WOOD YARD FOR SALE, very low, in consequence of the ill health of the owner. Location excellent; will sell stock on hand if required. Call for one week, corner of Hoyt and Warren sts., or No. 210 Bean st., South Brooklyn.

TO GROCERS.—A HOUSE HAVING BEEN ENgaged in the wholesale Grocery and Commission business, with a good class of near-by and Western customers, would sell their stock and lease of store, and good will of the business. Address Box 2,789, Post-Office.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—A VERY valuable improvement on propelling wheeled vehicles, suited either for children's amusement or otherwise. Working model can be shown on application to SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay st., New York.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE COFFEE AND Spice business, with a capital to advance of from $5,000 to $6,000, to do the out door sales and purchases in an old and good house in this City. Address Box No. 1,639 New-York City.

WISCONSIN LANDS—WITH SOME CASH—Will be given for desirable merchandise suitable for the Western trade. The lands are heavy timbered, plots and maps can be seen at this office of S. COCKCROFT,
No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall st.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE DRY GOODS Commission Business. One who is enabled to influence consignments. Address L. M., Box No. 2,144 Post-Office.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.—Store to let and fixtures for sale of an old established store, on Broadway. Address BROADWAY JEWELER, *Times* office.

ALTO SINGER.—A SITUATION WANTED IN a church by a lady who has a powerful alto voice; reads church music at sight. Address S. B. J. Post-Office, Brooklyn.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x34; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65, and the lot 25x125 feet, with a court-yard in front of 16 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—(ONLY $500 EACH HOUSE, FIRST payment,) 2 brick four-story houses and lots, on 33d st., near 3d-av., with stables on rear of lots, an alley 8 feet wide, entirely disconnected from front house. Any carman would find this a rare chance. Croton throughout connected with sewer. Apply immediately to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP—AND ON EASY terms, at Nos. 243 and 245 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; one 4-story basement, high stoop and counter cellar, and one 3-story, all new, and finished in best manner, with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, when the houses can be seen, or at No. 32 West 33d st.

$2,750.—FOR SALE—A NEATLY ARranged brick cottage house in West 24th st., in perfect order, with water, gas, bath and gas fixtures complete. Leasehold with long unexpired term. Ground rent $30, making the annual rent to a purchaser equivalent to less than $270. Neighborhood excellent. Apply to THOMAS J. MILLER, late MILLER & MORRIS, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house and lot in a desirable neighborhood of the VIIth Ward. House 21x42; is in perfect order, and has all modern improvements. Lot 80 feet deep. Price $7,500, and terms favorable. Possession early in April. Apply to GEO. C. BAKER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BLEECKER-STREET PROPERTY.—Two four story brick houses and lots on Bleecker-st., near Wooster-st., together 50 feet front, suitable for a large boarding house, or could easily be converted into stores. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 4-STORY HOUSE No. 35 West 22d-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., with all the modern improvements. Lease price $15,500; $8,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE CENTRAL PARK. Sixteen valuable lots, between 4th and 5th avs., and near the Park, being one of the most desirable plots of ground in the City. They will be sold in one or two parcels, and on accommodating terms. Apply to F. G. BURNHAM, No. 167 Broadway, front room, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, full-size lot, delightfully situated between Union and Stuyvesant Parks. A smaller house, pleasantly situated, would be taken in part payment. Address Y. B., office of this paper.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TAVERN-stand occupied by Theodore Snedeker, situated in Newtown, Long Island. Apply to E. L. SMITH, No. 156 Water-st., or H. SMITH, No. 247 Pearl st., New-York. Also, 4 lots for sale or to let, on 8th-av., near 126th st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL TWO-STORY and basement brick house situated No. 36 Clermont-av., Brooklyn; $1,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises, or of S. A. MERIAM, No. 73 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, 25x64, in 30th-st., 150 feet west from 5th av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR BROWN-STONE House and lot on 5th-av., east side, near 29th-st. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE—Desirable unincumbered Western property. Apply to JAMES DEMOTT, No. 15 William-st.

TO LET.

NEW TOMPKINS MARKET.
Desirable vacant property adjoining the new market to lease for a term of years on favorable terms. Apply at No. 62 West 33th-st., before 10 o'clock A. M., or from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. E. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, Observer office, No. 138 Nassau-st.
N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—TWO STORES ON BROADWAY, NEAR Canal-st.; three stores on Canal-st. near Broadway; the three story attic and basement houses, No. 150 Laurens-st., and No. 151 Wooster-st.; the large house with all the modern improvements, containing 16 rooms, No. 127 Greene-st.; four large second and third-story rooms fronting on Canal-st. and Broadway, a superior locality for any kind of business; also, a two story house, 8 Guttenberg, with two acres of ground. Apply at No. 144 Chambers st

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c., late the residence of Mr. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT HARLEM, several modern and other style houses; some with gas, bath, &c. Also, building lots, desirably located for choice private residences, convenient of access by four railroads and by steamboat *Sunan Shore*. Terms moderate. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 12 Wall st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MODERN FOUR-story brick house, No. 39 East 11th-st., near 3d av. This house has been built within two years, with all modern improvements, is in first-rate order, and is one of the best houses for a genteel private family. Can be seen between 11 and 1 o'clock. For terms apply at No. 35 East 11th-st., or No. 107 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house, No. 36 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., containing all the modern improvements. The furniture will be rented with the house, if desired. Possession given the 1st of May. Apply at No. 36 Water st., up stairs, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 56 WALKER-ST., (fourth door from Broadway, north side,) in its present condition, or to be altered by the owner to suit a tenant. For terms and particulars apply to
RICHARD LAWRENCE, No. 157 Duane-st., up stairs.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS—Rooms to let, with or without power, in the Harlem and New Haven Depôt, varying in size from 25x25 to 25x100 feet, at low rates to suit the times. Apply to T. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—The southeast corner of Broadway and Broome st. Possession 1st of May. Apply to
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

T

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1858:

Assets on hand, Jan. 31, 1857, as per Statement.....$3,787,945 76

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For Premiums and Policy fees	$	428 20
For Interest		277,488 71
For Annuities		18,000 00
For Am'nts overpaid, due Agents	1,059 82	1,166,732 97
Total		$4,954,678 73

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Paid claims by death, including additions	$317,043 13	
Surrendered Policies	34,039 04	
Annuities	7,467 72	
Commissions	43,474 13	
Expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery	66,610 72	466,634 74
Cash Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1858		4,488,043 99
Add Deferred Premium account, being balances due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly		145,923 62
Interest accrued to Feb. 1, 1858		50,455 30
Interest due and unpaid Feb. 1, 1858		1,486 04
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1858		$4,685,908 95
Net increase in Assets during the year		$897,963 19
	Amount.	No.
Policies at risk Feb. 1, 1857	$28,024, 12	9,794
At risk Feb. 1, 1858	30,481,302	10,390
Net increase during year	$2,457,290	596

Quinquennial statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York, for the five years ending Jan. 31, 1858:

Net assets, Feb. 4, 1853.....$2,056,959 69

RECEIPTS SINCE FEB. 1, 1853.

For Premiums and Policy fees	$3,512,812 27	
From deferred Premium Account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62	
	$3,658,735 89	
For interest	$957,806 72	
For interest accrued not due, to Feb. 1, 1859	51,941 34	1,009 748 06
For Annuities, balance of account		16,008 47
Due sundry parties for claims not matured		68,162 72
		4,752,655 14
Total		$6,809,614 83

DISBURSEMENTS SINCE FEBRUARY 1, 1853.

Paid Claims	$1,317,643 43	
Claims unpaid, not yet due	61,000 00	$1,378,643 43
Addition to Policies		108,42 74
Paid Commissions		184,169 61
Paid Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Rent		283,718 53
Paid Surrendered Policies and reduction of Premiums		169,631 67—$2,123,705 88
Total		$4,685,908 95

ASSETS, FEB. 1, 1858.

Invested as follows:	
Cash on hand and in Bank	$148,637 48
Bonds and Mortgages	4,321,032 36
Due from Agents	18,378 15
Deferred Premium account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62
Interest accrued but not due	50,455 30
Interest due and unpaid	1,486 04—$4,685,908 95

THUS APPROPRIATED.

Amount reserved for the re-insurance of all existing Policies, as above	$2,668,867 22
Amount reserved for annuities	29,902 72
Amount reserved for reduction of Premiums	17,544 97
Present value of 1st Dividends of 1848	155,916 50
Present value of 3d Dividends of 1853	459,261 01
Special reserve for extra climate risks	113,207 18
Amount of claims ascertained, unpaid, not yet due, including additions	71,419 22
Prepaid Premiums due 4th Dividend account	2,286 97
Reserve for proportion of contingent taxes	25,000 00
Balance	1,142,503 16—$4,685,908 95

By the above Statement it will be seen that, after reserving the sum of $2,668,867 22 as the value for reinsurance on all existing policies, which sum includes a margin to cover unforeseen contingencies of nearly $350,000, over and above the net cost of reinsurance, according to the Company's Tables of Mortality at 4 per cent., and also reserving an ample fund to meet all other obligations, the Company have a surplus of $1,142,503 16, which may, with safety, be recommended as applicable to the purposes of DIVIDENDS on existing Policies, according to the following statement:

THIRD DIVIDEND STATEMENT.

Premiums entitled to participate in this Dividend are such as have been received on existing Policies, since Feb. 1, 1853, at the Table Rates of Insurance, and as are sufficient to cover the risk on each Policy to Feb. 1, 1858.

Balance or surplus as above		$1,142,503 16
40 per cent. on $2,686,569 15, being the amount of participating premiums on existing Life Policies	$1,074,627 66	
40 per cent. on $26,218 10, being the amount of participating premiums on Endowment Assurance Policies	11,247 24	
40 per cent. on $84,848 46, being the amount of participating premiumus on policies lapsed by death	33,939 39	
40 per cent. on $4,927 53, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued previous to 1851	1,971 01	
20 per cent. on $96,048 31, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued since 1851	19,209 66	
Undivided Surplus	1,508 20	$1,142,503 16

Respectfully submitted,
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The undersigned have examined the formulas which have been made the basis of the computations of the Third Dividend (that of 1858) of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, and are satisfied that they are founded on correct mathematical principles, and that in their application to the aforesaid Dividend, they furnish results of undoubted security to the parties assured.

HENRY JAS ANDERSON, } Auditors.
HORACE WEBSTER, }

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1858.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the Office of the Company on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 17, 1858, it was Resolved, that a Dividend of 40 per cent. be declared on the Participating Premiums paid on existing Policies since Feb. 1, 1853, according to the recommendation of the Officers and Insurance Committee and contained in the above statement.

The Reversionary value of this Dividend will be added to the face of each Policy. The amounts to be credited to each Policy will be ascertained by the 1st of March.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL M CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAMUEL E. SHOULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBT. H. M'CURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	WILLIAM S. COE,
JOHN R. SWIFT,	CHARLES J. SCHIEDMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	CEPHAS H NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE E. CLARK,

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

Jan. 1, 1858.

Capital Stock		$100,000 00
Reserve of 1857	255,590 19	$355,590 19
Amount due of sundry dividends, &c.		62,889 75
Amount of dividend annuities	4,641 06	
Amount of premiums received during the year	268,876 67	
Amount of interest account for the year	43,588 13	$317,105 88
Total		$732,585 82

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death	$57,863 00	
Expenses, taxes and commission	41,354 60	
Reinsurance and purchased policies	10,858 95	
Dividends on capital	16,000 00	$126,076 55

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages on property in New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned		$241,300 00
Premium Loans at 7 per cent. interest		234,191 37
Agents' accounts for premiums in course of collection and transmission		77,493 38
Real Estate		3,486 00
Cash in Bank and on hand		25,249 09
City and State Bonds and Stocks		17,500 00
Accrued interest, &c		7,289 43—$606,599 23
Total		$732,585 82

In the above statement the premiums deferred are not included.

The business of the Company during the last year, notwithstanding the extraordinary revulsion in the monetary affairs of the country, has steadily progressed, showing an increase of more than 16 per cent. in the number insured, and of 25 per cent. increase of assets.

The accumulations of the Company have reached a sum equal to six times the amount of the Capital Stock, and with the growing business and extended popularity of the institution secured by the liberal policy pursued in the conduct of its business, guarantee a successful and permanent future.

The Directors invite a continuance of patronage, and would urge upon all the importance of Life Insurance as a sure means of securing an endowment for families, and wholly free from the changes and chances of ordinary modes of investment.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary. N. D. MORGAN, President.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady from St. Louis wishes to meet with some respectable person who will loan her $60 immediately, for which she will give her gold hunting-case watch as security. Address Miss S. L., Broadway Post-Office. References given.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS WANTED—By BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

Bonds of Salem Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Lafayette Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Newark Township Ohio.
Bonds of Cross Creek Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Oxford Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Steubenville Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Franklin Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Steubenville and Township, Ohio.
All these Bonds bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent.
KETCHAM & WILLIAMS, No. 1 Hanover-st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1858.—Office, No. 151 Market-st., Newark. Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1857		$2,484,512 18
Received for Premiums during the year	$537,144 78	
Received for Interest during year	152,873 21	
Received for Annuity Bonds	5,000 00	
Total Receipts for 1857	$695,017 99	
Paid Claims, by death, unpaid Jan. 1, 1857	$53,000 00	
Paid Claims, by death, of the year, 1857*	145,114 95	
P'd Policies surrendered	30,997 43	
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, &c.	21,717 64	
P'd Commissions to Ag'ts	33,601 78	
P'd Physicians' Fees	2,981 50	$287,413 30 407,504 69
Paid Dividends during the year		$2,892,116 87
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1858		148,791 14
		$2,743,325 73

* Amount unpaid, not due, and awaiting proofs of death, $70,400 00.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$66,716 29	
Newark City 7 per cent. Bonds	22,000 00	
Albany City (N.Y.) 6 per ct. Bds.	25,000 00	
Troy City (N.Y.) 6 per cent Bonds	25,000 00	
Brooklyn City (N.Y.) 6 pr.ct. Bds.	65,000 00	
Annuity Bd. of State of Mass.	800 00	
Bonds & Mortgages on Real Estate worth double amount loaned	1,499,851 43	
Prem. Notes, drawing 6 pr. ct. int.	984,205 23	
Real Estate	26,278 98	
Loans on Scrip	6,553 51	
Premiums, Notes, and Cash, in course of transmission	21,920 29	$2,743,325 73
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1858		$2,743,325 73
Total amount of Dividends paid to date		1,006,598 71
Total amount of Claims, by death, p'd. to date		1,704,349 55

The Directors, having reserved the value of all policies in force and all obligations against the Company, have, from the surplus, declared a dividend of 35 per cent. on the premiums paid at the table rates, to those policies in force issued prior to January 1st, 1857, (except term policies,) without interest: in Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the Company for premiums.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the tenth dividend (the 1 January 1st, 1856) to be paid to the members when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1858. Those holding Scrip to be allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and others to be credited the amount on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

ROBERT L. PATTERSON,	EDWARD A. STRONG,
CHARLES S. MACKNET,	JOHN R. WEEKS,
LEWIS C. GROVER,	ANDREW S. SNELLING,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	RANDALL H. GREEN,
HENRY MCFARLAN,	JOEL W. CONDIT,
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM.	NEHEMIAH PERRY.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
Jos. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, New-York.
Jos. P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M.D., Medical Adviser, N. Y.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 16 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.

N. T. HIGBIE, } Committee
WM. E. BIRD, } of
N. T. CARRYL, } Stockholders.

JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL NOTES AND ACCEPTANCES wanted by
E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six-and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland.
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Dan. Drake Smith,
A. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
G. B. Lamar,	Edwd. C. Cutter,	Peleg Hall.
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Galliard, Jr.	Saml. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas. M. Waterbury,	J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary.	J. P. G. Foster.
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee.	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John A. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT Insurance Company, No. 153 Bowery, New-York, Feb. 11, 1858. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on demand.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company, due on the 15th of February, 1858, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,	STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,	ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES, Jr.,
HENRY ROWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE
ALFRED L. ROWE,	GEORGE B. WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,	ISAAC H. SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr.,	EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL.	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reëlected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reëlected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE NO. 153 BOWERY, CORNER OF BROOME-STREET.—Feb. 11, 1858.—At the Annual Election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Frederick R. Lee,	John R. Paxton,	Samuel Willets,
George L. Osborn,	Bartlet Smith,	Samuel Weeks,
Henry Shields,	Adam W. Spies,	Andre Fromont,
Cornel's L. Everett,	Joseph H. Godwin,	Edwin Pierson,
Alfred Moore,	John A. Deveau,	Benja'n W. Floyd,
Henry J. Bowen,	A. Stewart Black,	Denton Pearsall,
D. Hennesey,	Charles J. Dodge,	S. Abrahams, M.D.
Alonzo A. Alvord,	John Shortwell,	Corn's B. Timpson,
	James Humes.	

And for Inspectors of the next annual election:
Robert R. Willets, Edward Brown. David Seaman.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board FREDERICK R. LEE, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President, and SAMUEL WILLETS was unanimously reëlected Vice-President. BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A.D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-Ynrk, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
Ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—23d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	Penalty in Bond, $8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person or parties uniting in such proposal that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 276, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
1 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $3; 2 Lamps, $2 50	5 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Mandrel and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $246 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WALLON, } Canal
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Commissioners.
JOHN M. JAYCOX, }
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTE ON TAXES OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on FRIDAY, 19th inst., at 2 P. M., to hear the following parties asking for relief of tax. They are requested to be present as no further notice will be given them, viz.: N. Brinkerhoff, C. C. North for Methodist Church in 30th-st., John B. Stratton, Jas. N. Wells for St. Peter's Church 20th-st., Gutta Percha Life Boat Company, John Berge, Arthur Skiff, David Roah, Townsend W. Burtes, Alexander Benjamin, B. L. Schmith, H. S. Hart, Joachin Maikhof, Alexander H. Clark, Congregation of Anceed Chesed, Mr. Robinson, Augustus Zeregn, New-York, New-Orleans Steamship Company.

JOHN GREGORY
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee on Taxes.
WM. TUCKER,

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FRAUDS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 12 City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 P. M., to take into consideration the subject of fraudulent assessment for regulating, grading an l setting curb and gutter stones in 3d-av., betwen 61st, 82d and 85th sts. All parties interested in this subject are requested to attend.

THOS. W. ADAMS,
THOS. STEPHENS, } Committee
MICHAEL CONOMEY, } on
WM. TUCKER, } Frauds.
JAMES OWENS,

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON Sewers of the Board of Aldermen will meet at 2 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at No. 8 City Hall. Parties who have petitioned for the construction of Sewers in the following streets are invited to attend, viz.: Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts.; 24th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; Greene-st., 175 feet east of Bleecker-st., to and through 4th-st. to Barrow-st.; Crosby-st., between Houston and Bleecker; Bethune st.; receiving basin and culvert, southeast corner of Attorney and Houston sts.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee
F. I. A. BOOLE, } on
WM. TUCKER, } Sewers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at No. 8 City Hall.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee
THOMAS McSPEDON, } on
GEORGE STARR, } Assessments.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1858.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

The annual election for five Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, March 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order.

W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against JAMES QUIGLEY will please present the same, with proper vouchers, to the subscribers.

WILLIAM McARTHUR, 125 Liberty-st.,
WILLIAM H. PARSONS, 343 Broadway, } Assignees.
JOHN H. NEILLEY, 24 Church-st.,
Dated, Feb. 16, 1858.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS." 260

"CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE."

Important to the public. Great reduction in prices of fine Groceries, Provisions, choice Teas, Flour, Sugars, Coffee and all other goods kept by first-class grocers and tea-dealers, cheap for cash. Choice new crop teas from 25c. to 50c.; New-Orleans Sugars, 5c. to 7c.; refined sugars at refiners' prices, wholesale and retail. Up-town families and country dealers would do well to buy their goods of

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c., No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York.

200 CHAMBERS-STREET. 200

We offer at LOWEST CASH PRICES,
SMOKED HAMS,
SMOKED SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
PRIME LEAF LARD,
MESS PORK,
PRIME PORK.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS,
No. 200 CHAMBERS-ST.,
near the Erie Railroad Depot.

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TOP-DRESSING FOR GRASS, &c.—Mapes' Nitrogenized Super Phos. Lime, 2½ cents per pound.

Mapes' Potash Super Phos. Lime, 1¾ cents per pound.
FREDERICK McCREADY, No. 143 Fulton-st.

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The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 16	1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3	1858
Saturday, Feb. 13	1858	Wednesday, March 3	1858
Saturday, March 13	1858	Wednesday, March 31	1858
Saturday, April 10	1858	Wednesday, April 28	1858
Saturday, April 14	1858	Wedne day, May 12	1858
Saturday, May 8	1858	Wednesday, May 26	1858
Saturday, May 22	1858	Wednesday, June 9	1858
Saturday, June 8	1858	Wednesday, June 23	1858
Saturday, June 19	1858	Wednesday, July 3	1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or pass

The Anti-Lecompton Meeting at the Chinese Assembly Rooms.

SPEECH OF HON. F. P. STANTON

The Anti-Lecompton meeting, postponed from last Friday evening, through a misunderstanding with certain of the shareholders of the Academy of Music, took place last evening at the Chinese Assembly Rooms. The meeting was called for 7½ o'clock, by which time the hall was filled. There was no band of music, display of banners, or other aids to attract a crowd. Even the building was not heated, and the audience was warmed only by their enthusiasm; but they did not seem to feel very severely the thermometrical depressure. They warmed up with the progress made by the speakers, and found themselves in a glow long before Mr. STANTON had concluded.

Shortly after 7 o'clock, Mr. JAMES A. MCMASTERS, editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, called the meeting to order, and moved that Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT should take the Chair. The audience seconded the motion with hearty cheers, and Mr BANCROFT proceeded, after a few introductory remarks to read the following list of

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

George Douglass, William F. Havemeyer, Gen. John Ewen, Edward C. West, James A. McMasters, Editor of *Freeman's Journal*. Oliver Deforest Grant, Emanuel De Masseras, Editor of the *Courier des Etats Unis*. George B. DeForest, William Hurry, Malcomb Graham, O. Ottendörfer, Editor of the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*. Robert G. Dunn, Aaron R. Thompson, Hugh M'Cutchen. Azariah C. Flagg.

In reading these names Mr. BANCROFT remarked that the meeting would recognize among them Democrats of the longest standing, and truest to the oldest and sternest principles of the Democracy. They had gained something by the delay, which the postponement of their meeting had occasioned, for the Germans had associated themselves with them, to see justice done to the oppressed people of Kansas. Mr. BANCROFT read the list of Secretaries, as follows:

A. M. PELL, WM. GALE, JR., GEORGE B. BUTLER,

And then briefly addressed the meeting, in substance, as follows:

FELLOW-DEMOCRATS: The principle of forcing the Lecompton Constitution on the unwilling people of Kansas is diametrically at war with the fundamental principle of Democracy. It is dangerous, if not fatal to liberty and property, and leads us straight towards disorder and despotism. The proposition has a most dangerous tendency. It assumes that a Convention of the people may assert absolute power,—an assumption utterly at war with the Constitution, and which, if under any circumstances it could be entertained for a moment, ought only to be approached with the utmost deliberation and calmness. In the present instance, it is an invitation for the people of Kansas to indulge in the passions and conflicts of a continual revolution. The ideas of men of understanding and influence are opposed to such a state of anarchy. Every true Democrat must be opposed to it, and must agree with us that the attempt to force upon the people of a Territory a Constitution which they abhor, ought to be resisted to the utmost. For our encouragement, we have received to-night letters from distinguished Democrats, and first from the Senator from Illinois, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS; [Loud cheers;] from THOMAS L. HARRIS, of Illinois; from GARRETT B. ADRIAN, of New Jersey; ISAAC N. MORRIS, of Illinois, and our own citizen, JOHN B. HASKIN, [Cheers;] and not only from these, continued Mr. BANCROFT, but we have a representative of the Administration itself, selected because of its own confidence in him,—a man whom Tennessee, for ten successive years, sent to the House of Representatives, who was as it were, pressed and called into the Administration, because it was believed he possessed the confidence of the Southern Democracy, and that, by his calmness and sagacity, he could allay the passions raging in Kansas. Mr. BANCROFT introduced *to* the meeting Hon. F. P. SANTON, of Tennessee, whom he described as the near and dear friend of POLK. Mr. STANTON came forward and was received with loud and prolonged applause.

Mr. STANTON began by adverting to the importance with which the event of the admission of a new State into the Union is invariably invested, and described the present excitement about Kansas as one which gave ground for the belief that in Missouri and Kansas there resides some influence powerful for good or for evil upon the destinies of the Republic. In his judgment the result would prove to be one or the other of these things, according as truth and justice and honor shall prevail, or as falsehood, wrong and fraud shall triumph in the great act of her admission. His purpose on this occasion was to present the reasons which, in his estimation, ought to prevent the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution as the fundamental law of the State of Kansas, and in order to do this he declared it to be necessary to present a plain, unvarnished statement of the facts which were within his knowledge, and were a part of his experience during the period of his services in that distant Territory.

It was not (he said) at his own solicitation, but partly in compliance with the wishes of Governor WALKER that he had consented to go with him for the purpose of doing what he could with his poor abilities to serve his country in the arduous position of Secretary of Kansas, and the fundamental principle agreed upon between the President and his Cabinet on one side and Gov. WALKER and him (Mr. STANTON) on the other, that which was obviously the only principle on which anything could be effected—was the sovereignty of the people—the right of the people to control their own affairs and to establish their own institutions. This, in the strongest and most unequivocal language, was the principle made out in the instructions of Governor WALKER and given to him (Mr. S.) as the chart by which he was to be guided as acting Governor; he having preceded Mr. WALKER in his arrival in the Territory. Mr. STANTON read from the President's letter of instructions to Governor WALKER to show that there could be no possible misapprehension on the part of either Mr. WALKER or himself as to the duties they had been sent to Kansas to perform. The directions therein given, without referring to any verbal understanding that may have occurred, were sufficient to show the notions of the President and the Secretary of State at that time, and he (Mr. STANTON) asseverated that there was not a word written or uttered by Mr. BUCHANAN or General CASS, or any member of the Cabinet that was not distinctly and unequivocally in character with the terms of those instructions.

Mr. STANTON proceeded to describe the political condition of the Territory at the time he arrived there. While he had supposed prior to that time that there was no question calculated to disturb their peace but that of Slavery, he was disagreeably disappointed on finding the whole people almost at war with the Territorial Legislature, which satisfied him that no such phenomenon could take place without some good cause, real or imaginary. In endeavoring to discover this cause, he learned to his utter astonishment, that the people had determined never to obey the laws which had been passed by the Territorial Legislature, because, as they said, they had had no participation in the passage of those laws, the Legislature did not represent their opinions, and its members had been elected in some instances by intruders from a neighboring State, and in other instances by frauds and villanies too monstrous at that time to be credited by him, and which he did not altogether believe until subsequently he saw with his own eyes evidence of similar transactions attempted by the same people which satisfied him that the complaints made in the first case were just and true. The policy pursued by Governor WALKER was, it appeared to him, a wise and benign policy, for his object was to persuade the people temporarily to submit to the existing Government until, by the due operation of the laws then in force, and by the exercise of the elective franchise, they could establish laws for themselves. In reply to these persuasions of the Governor the people declared that they would be overrun by invaders from the neighboring State, and then, when in answer to this, Governor WALKER said he would use the United States Army in the Territory to secure the right of the citizens to the free exercise and legitimate effect of their suffrages, the people expressed their belief that the Executive could not prevent the officers of the elections, who were but mere tools in the hands of their leaders, from defrauding and cheating the *bona fide* citizens out of their votes, which would amount to the same thing as if violence were resorted to.

Having thus given a general notion of the political feeling pervading Kansas at the time of his arrival there, Mr. STANTON proceeded to detail the circumstances which led to the imperfect fulfilment of the census and registry law, which provided that every voter in the Territory should be registered, and that no man should be entitled to vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention unless his name was on the Registry. The truth was, he said, that the great mass of the people—that is, of the Free State people—in the counties in which the registration was taken, did not care a fig whether their names were registered or not, because they were opposed to the law; and, on the other hand, the officers of the Territory, or at least some of them, were perfectly willing that their names should be left out, and did not even fairly perform their duties in the 19 Counties in which an imperfect registry was obtained, whilst in the other 18 Counties no registry was taken at all. The whole number registered was 9,251. He had no power to compel the officers to perform the duties which the law required of them, nor to appoint others to do so in their place. The apportionment was made by him only at the very last hour, and on the returns which had been furnished him; but if he had then known what he has since ascertained, he should have suffered the whole law to fail, and would have been no instrument in favoring the assembling of such a Convention if he had dreamt for a single moment that they would attempt to carry out the plan which they subsequently adopted, and persist in the fraud which they are now endeavoring to force upon the people.

Mr. STANTON went on to describe the process of [illegible] pursued by Governor WALKER and himself, and the success which ultimately crowned their efforts. He showed that Governor WALKER's celebrated declaration at Topeka, that if the Constitutional Convention did not submit the Constitution to be framed by them to the votes of the people, he would join them in all lawful opposition to it; and the repeated reiteration of the same pledge by both Governor WALKER and himself, had, in all probability, saved the Territory from civil war. In all these declarations, both before and after that time, by Governor WALKER and himself, they affirmed, in the most decided manner that they would connive at no fraud, suffer no trick, no legerdemain, no device of any sort, to deprive them of their just rights in controlling the work of that Convention; and they said more: they informed the people that, in making those pledges, they had the authority of the President of the United States, and his whole Cabinet! (Laughter.) for this was to be inferred not only from the tenor of the President's instructions, but because he had been advised of these repeated declarations, and warned that the consequences would be serious if any other course of policy were pursued, and not one word of reproof or dissent had ever been written in response to either Governor WALKER or him, (Mr. S.) The details of the October election, the fruitless endeavor of the Pro-Slavery minority to maintain their power in the Territory by exacting the payment of a tax as a qualification for voting and their subsequent attempt to defraud the people by means of the returns from the Oxford Precinct and McGee County, were dwelt on by Mr. STANTON at length and with appropriate comment. The fact that HAND, one of the judges of election at that celebrated Precinct which returned 1,628 votes, though the recent legislative commission shows its census to be but 33, had been unanimously elected Assistant-Clerk by the Constitutional Convention, every member of which represented but 30 votes, was cited by him to show that the Pro-Slavery party had, from the beginning, determined on a course of systematic fraud, and that every act of theirs was the result of a predetermined policy, having for its object the defrauding the people of their legitimate rights. The mode in which the Constitution was submitted was another evidence of this, and one which he vigorously and severely criticised. The change in the views of the Administration and the manifest belief which grew up among leaders of the Pro-Slavery Party shortly after the discovery of the Oxford swindle, that the President and his Cabinet favored their designs and desired the perpetuation of their rule in the Territory, were the next topics dealt with. He stated that it was in pursuance of this plan, and under the impression that the Administration were favorably disposed towards it, that the frauds at the Delaware Crossing and elsewhere in the recent election for State officers, were perpetrated, and that the whole course of proceeding was artfully designed for the express purpose of maintaining the authority of the minority in the new State. The Constitution which was framed was the necessary result of all this. It was but the consequence of the tortuous proceedings of the minority. It was the culmination of its star of hope as it ascended to the very noon of its night of infamy. It was the consummation, the flower, the fruit, the perfection of all the wicked and dishonest proceedings of that minority from the beginning to the end all combined and concentrated in this Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. STANTON resumed his seat amid vehement applause, after having spoken for more than three hours, during which he was heard with the most earnest attention and greeted with frequent cheers.

Mr. BUTLER submitted a series of resolutions declaring that as the imposition of the Lecompton Constitution on the people of Kansas by Congress would be a violation of the fundamental principle of all free governments, the true method of settling the difficulty is to refer it back to the people of Kansas; recognizing the wisdom and patriotism of the policy pursued by Governor WALKER and Mr. STANTON in Kansas, approving the courage, ability and consistency of Senator DOUGLAS, congratulating Mr. THOMAS L. HARRIS, of Illinois, and Hon. JOHN B. HASKINS, of New-York, on the propriety and patriotism of their recent action on the Kansas question; recognizing with cordial satisfaction the recent letters of HENRY A. WISE to the Democracy of New-York and Philadelphia, asking Mr. STANTON for a copy of his address for publication, and winding up with the request to the representatives in Congress of the City of New-York, that they oppose the Lecompton Constitution, as demanded by the principle of popular sovereignty, by the Cincinnati platform, by the instructions of President BUCHANAN to Gov. WALKER, by the authorized promises of Gov. WALKER to the people of Kansas, by the fundamental principle of Democracy, and by the desires of the people of Kansas.

These were adopted with the greatest enthusiasm, and the meeting dispersed after cheering lustily for Mr. STANTON, Gov. WALKER, Senator DOUGLAS, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HASKINS and Mr. BANCROFT.

[Advertisement]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Two new dramas are to be performed at this prosperous Theatre to-night, viz., "Almoni the Scourge of the Missouri" and "Lestelle," The gorgeous pantomime of "Boreas, or Aquilon the Spirit of Air," intervening. Mr. J. H ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mrs H. F. NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY, the CARLO Family and all the excellent company of the establishment appearing.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

IMMENSE AND INCREASED ATTRACTIONS AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM TO-DAY.—Double company of Stars! Little CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents appear again at Barnum's Museum this afternoon. "The Pioneer Patriot" this evening, with Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD and Mr. WATKINS. Here's a chance to be delighted.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by Mr. MOULTON, formerly with Gurney.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

DOUGLAS IN THE SENATE—Mr. DOUGLAS is receiving a sample of "plantation manners" at the hands of the Southern Senators. Whenever he rises to call for his Kansas resolutions, half-a-dozen members on the Democratic side of the Chamber start up from their seats to put him down. MASON scowls dissent. DAVIS blusters "objections" TOOMBS growls something about "enforcing parliamentary law," and the Vice-President blandly rules him "out of order." If he undertakes to claim the usual courtesies of debate, they interrupt him, worry him, and vote him into silence. Whenever he takes the floor, they never leave off badgering him till they have got him down into his chair again. To those who remember how smooth and smiling the "Chivalry" were to their "honored friend, the distinguished Senator from Illinois," a year ago, whenever the "stern little man in black" strode out into the aisle to make a speech, the contrast is striking.—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 17.

$15,000	N.Y. St. 6s. '73	115½	
2,000	Ohio 6s. '60	101	
2,000	Ken. State 6s	103	
2,000	Mich. State 6s	94⅜	
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	88	
3,000	do	87½	
5,000	Virginia 6s	91¾	
10,000	Missouri State 6s	84½	
21,000	do	84	
1,000	do	83¾	
5,000	L'isi'a St. 6s.	b30 90	
2,000	Cal. St. 7s, '70	80½	
3,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	80½	
5,000	N.Y. Cen. R.R. 6s	88¾	
3,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71	69	
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st Mt.	97½	
500	do	97	
2,000	HarlemR.R.1stMt	83	
7,000	Mich.C.RR. 8 ₱ c		
	1st M. S'k'g F.C.B'ds.	99¾	
500	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds	85	
2,000	do	94¾	
10,000	LaC.&M.L.G Bds	37	
1,000	M & Miss 2d m. b.	70	
10	City Bank	116	
10	Bank of Commerce	101	
5	Am. Exchange Bk	103¾	
50	do	103	
50	Canton Co	b60 22½	
50	do	22	
200	do	22⅝	
12	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	112⅜	
8	do	113	
60	Gardiner Gold Co.	7⅛	
110	Penn. Coal Co	77	
100	do	75	
100	Cum. Coal Co	21¾	
100	do	21⅞	
510	do	21	
200	do	s3 20⅞	
100	do	s10 20⅞	
150	Pacific M. S. Co	63⅛	
50	do	63	
50	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	opg 86¼	
50	do	s60 86¾	
500	do	opg 86⅞	
350	do	s60 86	
100	do	b60 86¾	
100	do	b30 86¾	
1630	Erie Railroad	29	
100	do	b10 29	
210	do	c 29¼	
100	do	b60 29⅜	
150	do	b10 29¼	
300	do	s1y 29⅛	
70	do	29¼	
200	do	s60 28¾	
326	Hud. Riv. R.R.	s3 27	
100	do	27⅛	
300	do	b30 27½	
150	do	27⅝	
200	do	27⅛	
25	do	b30 28	
100	do	b60 28	
10	Sixth-av. R.R.	105	
100	Harlem Railroad	13½	
100	do	13⅝	
300	do	13¾	
302	Har. R. R. Pref	23½	
700	Reading R R	59¾	
650	do	59⅝	
200	do	s30 59¾	
100	do	s60 59¾	
100	do	s60 59½	
300	do	b30 60	
100	do	b10 60	
100	do	b15 60	
450	do	s3 59⅞	
200	do	b30 60¼	
300	do	b60 60⅜	
300	do	60	
970	Cleve. & P. R.R.	17	
50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	71⅜	
150	do	71¾	
100	do	72	
20	do	72⅝	
50	do	72⅜	
50	do	b30 72¾	
50	do	b30 73	
100	Mic.So.&N.I.R.R.	b3 25	
300	do	24⅜	
325	do	24¾	
100	do	b60 25	
200	do	b30 25	
100	do	b15 25	
80	Mic.So.&N.I.prf.S'k	46	
76	do	46⅜	
150	do	46⅝	
107	Panama Railroad	103½	
50	do	b30 104	
50	Ill. Cen. R.R.	b60 97¾	
50	do	b30 97	
50	do	96¾	
200	Galena & Chi. R. R	93½	
50	do	b30 93¾	
50	do	b30 93¼	
100	do	93	
100	do	b10 93¼	
72	do	93⅛	
100	do	93⅛	
200	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	s30 48½	
1079	do	48¾	
1000	do	48⅝	
1315	do	48½	
100	do	b30 48⅞	
100	do	b60 48⅞	
100	C. & Rock I. R. R	82	
100	do	b60 82⅛	
100	do	s30 81⅝	
50	do	b30 82	
344	do	81¾	
100	do	b30 81⅝	
256	do	81	
50	do	80⅞	
5	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	38⅛	
225	do	37	
50	do	37¼	
457	La C. & Mil. R. R.	10⅜	
5	do	10¾	
100	do	b30 10⅞	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Missouri St. 6s.	83½	
5,000	Cal. State 7s, '70.	80½	
1,000	do	80	
5,000	Ill. Cen. R.R Bds	94½	
1,000	N. Y Cen. R.R.6s	88¾	
15,000	do	88½	
50	Canton Co	22	
300	Cum. Coal Co	20¾	
50	Pacific M. S.S. Co	62½	
50	do	62	
50	do	s30 61	
50	N.Y.C.RR.b3 af.opg	86	
13	do	b6¾	
50	do	b30 86¾	
150	do	opg 86	
100	do	b60 86¾	
100	do	s60 85½	
5	do	85¾	
25	do	85⅞	
50	do	s60 85	
100	Erie Railroad	b30 28⅝	
50	do	s3 28⅜	
250	do	28⅝	
200	do	b10 28⅝	
150	do	28¾	
100	do	28¾	
100	do	28⅞	
100	do	28⅞	
100	Hud. River R.R.	b10 27	
100	do	b10 26¾	
150	do	26¾	
50	Harlem R. R.	13	
34	Har. R. R. Pref.	23	
300	Reading R. R.	s10 59	
57	do	59	
224	do	59¾	
700	do	b30 59¾	
330	Mich. Cen. R. R.	71	
7	Mich. So.&N.I.R.R.	24	
50	do	b3 24⅜	
150	do	24⅜	
100	do	b60 25¼	
50	Panama Railroad	103	
100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	92	
100	do	b30 92¾	
5	do	92¾	
50	do	b10 92	
100	do	b30 92¾	
50	do	s60 91½	
50	Cleve & Tol. R.R.	46	
190	do	b30 46¾	
200	do	b3 46¾	
100	do	46½	
55	Chic. & R.I.R.R.	79½	
100	La C.& M.R.R.	10¾	
120	do	10¾	
50	do	b30 10¾	
150	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	37	
50	do	36½	
50	do	36¾	
5	C.B.& Quin.R.R.	76	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Indianapolis and Bel. R. R.	Int. add. 60
3,000	St. Louis City 6 ₱ cent. m. bds.	Int. add. 78½
8,000	Milwaukee and Horicon R. 8s.	Int. add. 30
7,000	Terre Haute and Alton R. 8s.	Int. add. 40
3,000	Cincinnati and Chic R R. 10s.	Int. add. 20
5,000	Ohio and Mississippi R. R. 7s.	Int. add. 20
2,000	Illinois Central R. R. 8s.	Int. add. 95
7,000	Chic., St. Paul and F. du Lac 7s.	Int. add. 22½
	$1 Virginia 6s.	Int. add. 91
1,000	California 7s.	Int. add. 80¼
5,000	Tennessee 6s.	Int. add. 88
3,000	New-York and N. Hav. R. R. 6s.	Int. add. 82
2,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s.	Int. add. 37½
5,000	Mil. and Horicon R. 7s.	Int. add. 13½
1,000	Mil. and Hor. R. 1st mort. 8s.	Int. add. 54½
1,000	Mil. and Hor. R. 2d mort. 8s.	Int. add. 40
1,000	New-York and Erie R. R. 7s.	Int. add. 70
3,000	Town Berlin, (M. Co. Wis.) 8s.	Int. add. 46
$500	Great Western Ins. Scrip of 1857	53¾
2,400	Great Western Insurance Scrip of 1857	52½
1,000	Sacramento 10s, 1865, and interest	77
$383	12 Sacramento 10s, 1865, and interest	76
1,000	Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856	70¾
1,000	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853	55
$690	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856	48
$230	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857	45
$500	Pacific Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858	43
10	shares Chic., St. Paul & Fon du Lac R. R.	3
8	shares American Exchange Bank	102¾
15	shares Bank of State of New-York	101
10	shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co	114¾
20	shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co	112½
5	shares Hanover Fire Ins. Co	97½
10	shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co	97
100	shares Gardiner Gold Mining Co	.25c. ₱ share
30	shares Park Bank	95
20	shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	98
40	shares Phenix Bank	105½
10	shares Commonwealth Bank	86¼
100	shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. Co	10½
11	shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co	96
50	shares Merchants' Bank, $50 each	110
10	shares Leather Manu'rers' Bank, $50 each	136
120	shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co., $25 each	112¾
10	shares New World Fire Ins. Co., $50 each	91
20	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co., $100 each	100
360	shares Second-Avenue Railroad	65
75	shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R	10⅞
30	shares Harlem Railroad Co	13¾
15	shares Chatham Bank	80¾
18	shares Illinois Central Railroad	96

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17—P. M.

There are no changes to note in Money affairs to-day. The market for loans on demand is easy at moderate rates of interest, 5@7 ₱ cent., according to the character of the collaterals, and for discounts the terms are, in some instances, for very choice paper, 6@7 ₱ cent., fair names 7@9 ₱ cent. The *Arabia* sailed for Liverpool at 9 o'clock this morning, with a fair mail, and $598,309 in Specie. The probability is there will be no mail steamer for Europe on Saturday. The *City of Washington*, propeller, sails to-morrow, Thursday, for Liverpool. The *Niagara's* mail from England, January 30, was not delivered from the New-York Post-Office until this morning. The financial letters report great ease in the discount market, and in London loans on Consols had been made at the almost nominal rate of 1 ₱ cent. per annum. Mercantile bills were going at 2½@3½ ₱ cent. per annum, in the open market, while the Bank of England rate was 4 ₱ cent. The Erie negotiation was favorably considered by the English Stock and Bond holders, and over a million and a half dollars had been subscribed in London to the 4th Mortgage. American Stocks, generally, were in fair request, and an advance had been paid on New-York Central Bonds, New-York and Erie shares and 3d Mortgages, Illinois Freeland Bonds, and New-York Central Shares. The Cotton people here are somewhat disappointed in the present mail, and speculation in this staple is checked. Our special London correspondent writes as follows:

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 29, 1858—7 P. M.

Ever since the Bank of England reduced its rate of discount on the 14th inst. to 5 ₱ cent., its terms have been so much higher than those of the discount houses and joint-stock banks, that its business became very moderate, but no step was taken to retrieve its position until yesterday, when the rate was reduced to 4 ₱ cent. The rate in the open market had for some days been as low as 3 ₱ cent., and in a few exceptional cases bills were negotiated at 2¾ ₱ cent. Thus toadily following in the wake of the money market the reduction offered by the Bank is still insufficient to attract applicants to the discount office, and the establishment is in no better a position. The motives for this extreme caution in lowering the value of money are not very perceptible. The directors cannot hope to check a tendency to speculation, as the amount of unemployed capital is enormous, and the leading joint-stock banks have announced a reduction to 2 ₱ cent. on deposits exceeding £500, and one of them allows only 1 ₱ cent. on sums below £500. The total amount of deposits in the London joint-stock banks exceeds £42,000,000, and the present insignificant amount of interest will cause the transfer of large sums to more profitable investments. In the present stagnant state of trade there is no opportunity of diverting capital into the ordinary commercial channels, and the consequence will be that for the present the Stock Exchange will receive the benefit of an impulsive speculative moment, and to this cause may be ascribed the recent advance in the prices of the Funds and all descriptions of shares. The rise has been chiefly in English securities and in the East Indian railways, with a guaranteed rate of interest. The market for American securities is steady, and there is an improving tendency, but the rush of unemployed capital has not yet taken this direction on any large scale, and the advance is not so important as might have been expected. The prices of English securities have, however, now reached a point when speculators feel disposed to pause; and if their operations are continued they must look to some other description of securities on which to operate. The prices of some of the American securities on the 16th of December and on this day are subjoined:

	Dec. 16.	Jan. 29.
Detroit & Milwaukee 7 ₱ cent. Bonds	56	62
Illinois Central, 7 ₱ cent. Constr'n	76	83½
Illinois Central, $100 shares, $30 paid	13dis.	4dis.
Michigan Central, 8 ₱ cent	76	87
Michigan Central, $100 shares	55	45
New-York and Erie, 7 ₱ cent	68	75
New-York and Erie, $100 shares	16	24
New-York Central, 7 ₱ cent	89	94
New-York Central, $100 shares	71	76
Pennsylvania, 7 ₱ cent., 1st mort	81	85
Pennsylvania, $50 shares	35	35

Whenever trade does revive in England the capital required to carry on the same amount of business will for some time be much larger than before the crisis. A blow has been given to the system of undue credit and accommodation bills, from which it will not recover until the country is once more in the full swing of high prosperity, when all the precautions which are now laid down with such apparent earnestness will be forgotten. In the wool trade it has been resolved to shorten the term of credit by reducing it from 6 months to 3 months; and generally there will be induced a habit of shorter reckonings, but the expansion of trade and the eagerness of competition will most probably break down these restrictions in the long run. It begins to be confidently predicted that the year 1858 will not witness any great amount of prosperity. The period is too short to admit of complete recovery from so great a prostration, and the greatest revival and animation will, it is suspected, be on the Stock Exchange.

The official tables of the trade of France for the past year have just been issued. The imports of cotton were as under in the last and two preceding years:

Countries.	1855.	1856.	1857.
	Metrical Quintals.		
United States	747,664	873,627	781,240
Total from all ports	826,010	960,305	919,174

The stock at the different ports amounted in December last to 156,000 metrical quintals, against 76,322 in the same period of 1856, and 28,766 on 31st of December, 1855. At Havre the stock on 31st December last was 122,556 metrical quintals.

An official table of the imports of corn and grain into the United Kingdom in 1857 shows a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of 1,235,281 quarters wheat, and Indian Corn, 689,466 bushels.

The imports of cereals in France for the last three years has been as follows:

	Metrical Quintals.
1855	4,109,000
1856	8,196,000
1857	6,381,000

Both in France and England the corn markets are exceedingly flat, with a downward tendency, in spite of a recent decline. In France prices have not yet reached their lowest point, but in England they are believed to have nearly arrived at it.

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE writes, in regard to American Stocks:

"There has been a steady market for American Securities in London during the past week. We note an increasing disposition to invest in well secured Bonds, and the Market has an improving tendency. Erie Bonds are in improved request, and there is a general disposition to accede to the terms proposed by Mr. MORAN; 75 has been frequently given for 3d Mortgage Bonds, and the Shares have advanced from 20@22. Illinois Freelands have brought 87, which is a considerable advance. Construction Bonds are steady, at 83@84. Shares are quiet, at 4 dis. New-York Central Stock and Bonds have been in demand, and are scarce."

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS write:

₱ "The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been quiet throughout the week, and the business transacted moderate. Sugar flat, and 6d.@1s. lower. Money very easy. Yesterday the Bank of England reduced their minimum rate of discount to 4 ₱ cent. Consols close at 95⅝@95¾ for money, and 95½@95¾ for the account. Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d. Mexican Dollars, 5s. 3½d. Doubloons—Spanish, 76s. 3d.; South American, 74s. 9d. American Eagles, 76s. 2¼d. Buyers of Pennsylvania 5s, Certificate, at 73; Coupon Bonds, 81⅜, ex div. Virginia Sterling 5s offered at 83. Michigan Sterling 8s, Railroad Bonds, sold at 98, adding the interest. Panama Railroad short Bonds, maturing in 1859, offered at 92. Canada 6s, 111@111¾. Nova Scotia 6s, 103¾. New-Brunswick 6s, 103@103½. Quebec City 6s, 102½, dividend from 1st November."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 27th of January gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£3,248,893	Increase	£435,155
Other deposits	18,175,558	Decrease	211,140
Rest	3,701,136	Increase	12,522
Govern't securities	9,287,580	Increase	95,594
Other securities	21,047,480	Decrease	1,203,179
Notes unemployed	9,418,630	Increase	1,219,180

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,664,710, being an increase of £642,685; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £15,398,724, showing an increase of £962,909 when compared with the preceding return.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£29,083,340
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,459,900
Gold Coin and Bullion	14,608,340—29,083,340

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000
Rest	3,701,136
Public Deposits (including Exchequer Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	3,248,893
Other Deposits	18,175,558
Seven-Day and other Bills	865,487—40,544,074
Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£9,287,560
Other Securities	21,047,480
Notes unemployed	9,418,630
Gold and Silver Coin	790,384—40,544,074

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 22d inst.:

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
Jan.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 23	94⅜	95⅜	95¼	94⅜	95½	95⅜
Mon. 25	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shu
Tues. 26	94⅞	95	95	95⅛	95¼	95¼
Wed. 27	95⅛	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜
Thur. 28	95⅛	95⅜	95¼	95⅜	95⅝	95¼
Fri. 29	95⅛	95¼	95¼	95⅛	95¼	95¼

In our own Stock Market to-day, prices were irregular, upon a large business at both sessions of the Board. There was some realizing yesterday, by private contract and this morning, at the Board, on New-York Central, at the large advance since last week, and the consequence was a weaker market for this particular and leading stock, toward the close of the day. The highest point reached yesterday was 87, ex dividend; the early calls to-day, 86½; lowest in the afternoon, 85½; closing 85¾@86 ₱ cent. There was some realizing also in New-York and Erie Bonds; highest yesterday, 29¾ ₱ cent.; early sales to-day, 29@29½; lowest, 28¾@28½; closing, 28¾@29. The Western Share list and Hudson River were again buoyant, and higher than on Tuesday, though extreme figures were not sustained in the afternoon. Hudson River advanced from 24, as at the close yesterday, to 28, and fell back to 26½ ₱ cent, Galena advanced to 93¼ and fell back to 92@92½; and Rock Island advanced to 81¾, fell back to 79½ and closed 80¼ ₱ cent. The advance in Milwaukee and Mississippi was 3¼@4 ₱ cent. P